frances fitzgerald to speak at graduation

Frances FitzGerald, author of **Fire in the Lake**, the widely honored account of American involvement in Vietnam, will deliver the commencement address at the spring graduation ceremonies of Middlebury College, President Armstrong announced recently.

Ms. FitzGerald was selected by vote of the seniors to speak at the school's 174th commencement on Sunday, May 26, 1974.

Upon its publication in 1972, **Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and The Americans in Vietnam** was hailed by a Harvard political scientist writing in the **New York Times Book Review**, as:

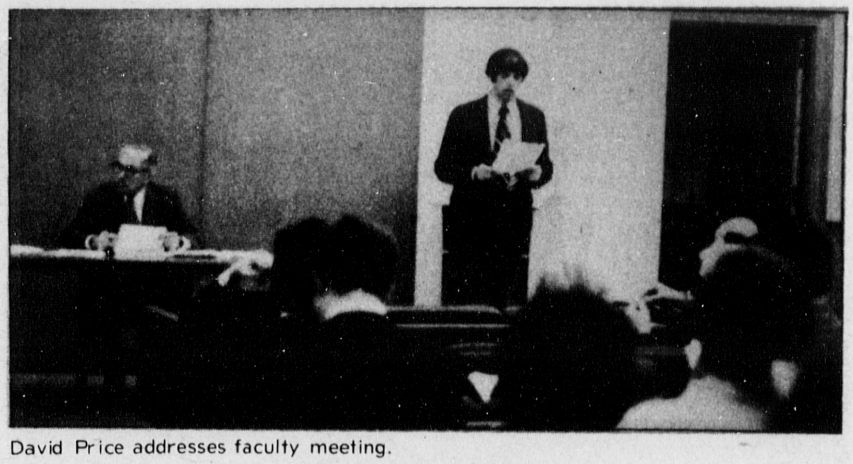
"...a compassionate and penetrating account of the collision of two societies that remain untranslatable to one another, an analysis of all those features of South Vietnamese culture that doomed the American effort from the start, and an incisive explanation of the reasons why that effort could only disrupt and break down South Vietnam's society—and pave the way for the revolution that the author sees as the only salvation!'

Since its publication, **Fire in the Lake** has won the following awards: The 1973 Bancroft Prize in History, Diplomacy, and International Relations; the Overseas Press Club Award for creative journalism; the **Washington Monthly** Political Book Award; the George Polk Memorial Award, for excerpts in the **New Yorker.**

It also received the 1973 National Book Award in contemporary affairs; the 1973 Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction; the Sidney Hillman Award; and the American Library Association "notable book" list for 1972.

Ms. FitzGerald is a New York City native and a 1962 graduate of Radcliffe College, where she majored in Middle Eastern History. Following graduation she worked in Paris for two years for the Congress for Cultural Freedom. She then turned to free-lance writing, and lived in Vietnam for a year while working on her book. Her articles have appeared in **The Atlantic Monthly, The New York Times,** and the **New Yorker.**

photo by dave cote



David Price addresses faculty meeting.

faculty stiffens grad honors

BY PASCAL CHENG

The faculty met on Monday, March 4 in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. They unanimously approved two recommendations presented by the Educational Council.

The first recommendation concerned the extension of the Combined Plans Program. The extension would permit qualified, interested students in law or business to enter graduate schools in those fields upon completion of three academic years at Middlebury. If a student successfully completes his or her first year of graduate school, he or she will then become eligible for a Middlebury degree.

Voting on the recommendation had been delayed in the previous two meetings for the purpose of clarification. However, this time, the recommendation was voted on and passed unanimously by the faculty.

The second recommendation presented to the faculty by the Educational Council established new cut-off points for the determination of graduation honors and requirements.

Members of the Educational Council felt that in recent years, the percentage of students graduating magna cum laude and summa cum laude had become too high. The Council decided that by raising the cut-off points, the honors of magna and summa would become more difficult to achieve and thus, more of a distinction to the students who earned them.

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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annual display of democracy: town meeting backs dog pound

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Over 250 voters attended the three-and-a-half hour Middlebury Town Meeting, held March 4 in the Municipal Auditorium. They voted to accept all items under consideration, including a controversial motion to establish a dog pound.

The Town Meeting began promptly at 7:30 pm, after a strike of Moderator Chester Ketcham's gavel and a brief introduction. A motion to waive reading the entire Warning, the list of articles under consideration, passed by voice vote, without discussion.

As had been expected, the most prolonged and heated debate concerned Article 4: "Will the Town vote a sum of money not to exceed $6,850.00, for the establishment, operation and maintenance of a Dog Pound..?"

Consideration of the article began after the Moderator read the proposal and asked the usual question, "What is your pleasure pertaining to Article 4?" There was a motion to adopt the article, which was quickly seconded.

The debate then began as Mr. John Clagett rose and stated that he was "very much against" the idea of a dog pound. He said that dog-licensing fees had reached an incredibly high level. He added, amid some laughter, that it "would be a tragic shame to get to a point where a kid couldn't afford to have a dog!"

Others responded in favor of the dog ordinance, listing their reasons and reciting various anecdotes.

One man mentioned that presently the fee for female dogs is higher than males, although it is male dogs who got into fights. He asked for the reason behind the fee difference. He added that he realized "that female dogs do propagate more dogs!"

When the assembly's laughter subsided, Town Attorney Mark Sperry explained that a state statute set the fees.

State representative James Douglas rose to say that he did not know if the recently passed Equal Rights Amendment pertained to dogs. Loud applause greeted his remark.

Mr. Earl Cone, Chairman of the Town Board of Selectmen, stated that he was opposed to the dog pound. He said that as the article stood, the money for the pound would be raised by taxes, and he felt only dog owners should have to pay for the pound.

In response to a question, Town Manager David Crawford explained that the amount of money to be spent for the pound was decided by the chief of police and himself. He said the figure was based on the estimated expense of building a kennel at the Town garage, patrolling for dogs, and maintaining the kennel.

Crawford noted that building and maintaining a pound could, possibly, be entered into as a cooperative venture with other towns.

After more discussion, one man asked whether the Town now has a dog catcher. Mr. Crawford answered, "In a passive sense, yes." He added that enforcement of the Dog Ordinance is presently non-existent.

Ms. Keeler proposed that the Town vote to establish some kind of a fee schedule, so that dog owners would pay for the pound, or at least for its operation and maintenance.

Mr. Sperry answered that this would be possible, as it is within the Selectmen's power to amend the fee schedule so that fines paid by the owners of captured dogs would pay for the pound.

photo by dave cote

The town meeting. Onstage, the Town Clerk and Town Moderator. At the table, the Board of Selectmen.

Ms. Keeler then made an amendment, which was seconded, to strike the words "operation and maintenance" from the original article, and add the phrase: "The operation and maintenance will be self-sustaining through fees as set by the Board of Selectmen."

At this point, Ms. Collins suggested an amendment to the amendment, reducing the amount of money allocated to the establishment of the pound to $3,000. This was seconded.

Debate continued, with some speakers concerned that fees could reach a ridiculously high level, if fees alone were to pay for the pound's operation and maintenace.

"I do perceive a legal problem here," Attorney Sperry stated. He said the fees could go so high that they would really become fines, and the Town could end up with "an illegal fee schedule."

Ms. Collins made a motion to "table the article" with its amendments. This motion would cut off all discussion and set the article aside without a vote. Moderator Ketcham called a vote on the tabling motion, and the "no's" appeared to win.

Someone was not satisfied with this voice vote, however, and called for a "division of the house," or a hand count. As six people supported this motion, the division was required.

The Moderator then called on all those in favor of tabling to stand, and they were counted. This was repeated with those opposing the motion. The result was 73 to 183, those opposed to tabling victorious. Debate continued.

A motion was soon made to "call the question" on the amendment to the

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streuver on koster dig

By GINNI LEIGH

Stuart Streuver, director of the Koster Expedition, presented a slide show and lecture entitled "New Light on Early Man in North America" to a packed Dana Auditorium on March 5. He spoke about the goals, challenges, new technology, and problems of the Koster Archaeological Site.

The Koster site is five acres of what looks like an agricultural field at the edge of the flood zone of the Illinois River, about 90 miles north of St. Louis. It was discovered by a farmer who found artifacts which soil erosion had uncovered.

Because of the very rich, well-drained soil, the protection offered by a small forest, and the availability of fresh water and flint rock for weapons, the area was an ideal place for prehistoric man to settle. Apparently, prehistoric peoples inhabited the area on 15 different occasions from about 6,000 B.C. to 1280 A.D., said Streuver.

Each culture came to the site, lived, and then left. Why each culture departed is unknown. However, after each left, the site was covered with a "sterile soil blanket" by soil washing down into the area. Currently there are about 34 1/2 feet of soil covering the 15 ruins.

"Preservation is fabulous here," because of the protective sand layers, Streuver stated. Bones that were buried up to 8,000 years ago, "are as hard as if they were buried only forty years ago," he explained.

Archaeology

The goal of archaeology, according to Dr. Streuver, is to understand "the causation of cultural rise and fall." To do this, an archaeologist must "reconstruct systems that are extinct, that is, the biological and physical environments."

He described the archaeologists as people who "want to stay away from the world, and to make all their own decisions." Up until about five years ago, archaeologists always worked alone. However, he said, "when trying to get at the understanding of the human nature, you can't have too many specialists." Therefore, the Koster Expedition included experts from fifteen disciplines, including archaeology, pathology, botany, zoology, computer technology, and applied mathematics. "This came as a tremendous shock to most archaeologists."

Each summer, said Streuver, "we take 210 students and scholars to Kampsville to work and live together for 90 days." He added that to bring all these people into a "German, rural, Catholic, stable community with a population of only 450" is "a real piece of sociology!"

photo by andy siegel

Staff members range in age from 15 to 75. They come from "21 colleges all over," said Streuver. They are undergraduates, M.A.'s, and PhD's.

The Koster Expedition can provide a unique educational experience. The student-teacher relationship is nearly one-to-one. As a result, Streuver claimed, "Some strange things happen. It gets very intense. It's hard to be a turned-off student there."

However, Streuver continued, "It's not a sandbox made up for your education." In contrast with most college campuses, there is no "cradle to grave entertainment," he said. The working day starts at 6:45 am. when it is dark and cool. It stretches through the afternoon hours when the temperature often reaches 100 degrees in the shade, and ends at 9:00 pm.

At the Koster Site, students learn by doing. Streuver call this "a fabulous kind of learning experience," because normally, "very few people have the experience of being productive while learning."

The students do not simply dig, Streuver explained. "Why dig up 1/2 million artifacts if we can't make sense out of them?" he asked. Actually, 2/3 of the man-power is not involved with digging. Students also wash, catalogue, and analyze their findings. Streuver mentioned that 25% of the work is paper work. Extensive notes are taken of each finding, and all of these notes are fed into a computer which can organize the notes effectively.

Beliefs Challenged

The Koster Expedition has challenged several beliefs in the field of archaeology. For example, traditionally, it was thought that domestication of dogs came "after creating garbage in one place," which attracted them to the area. This would, therefore, be after the introduction of agriculture. However, at the Koster Site, they have found the skeleton of a domesticated dog buried about 6,000 years before the introduction of agriculture.

Another common belief was that agriculture was a prerequisite for settled life. However, Streuver's group found wall plaster that is dated 3,000 years before agriculture.

Some of the findings at the Koster site have raised interesting questions. There is evidence that for 7500 years, there was no

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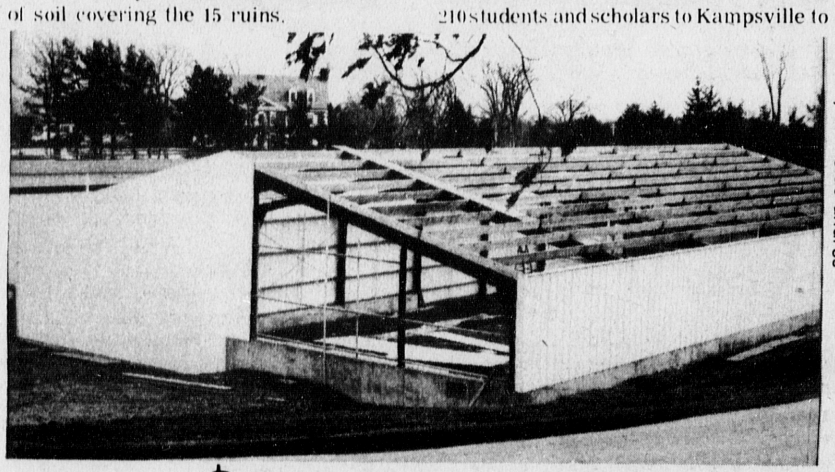

photo by nicholas andros

new $9000 garage

By GARY SLUTSKER

A storage facility , currently under construction adjacent to the service building, should be ready for use in about a month, says Plant Engineer Harvey Drinkwine.

The building is 60 feet by 90 feet and was built at a total cost of $9,000. It will house out-of-season equipment, and will replace the old Harris Farm Barn owned by the college that burned down two years ago.

Drinkwine described the building as simply a frame with a roof. There will be no heating. Insulation if used, will protect the equipment from condensation dripping from the roof.

According to Drinkwine, the new facility will save the college maintenance personnel time and effort by centralizing equipment. Snowplows, lawn equipment and other machinery were formerly stored at various points around the College.

the middlebury campus

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vermonters approve five amendments

By NANCY PRICE

Last Tuesday, March 5, was annual Town Meeting Day in Vermont. Voters who took advantage of their franchise had the opportunity to decide the fate of five proposed state constitutional amendments.

The ballot on which the proposals were printed was two feet by three feet, folded six times, and contained an intimidating amount of print. Nevertheless, Vermonters seem to have been able to wade through the legal jargon to see that some of the proposals were, as claimed, "housekeeping" changes. The vote on one proposal, however, indicated that state residents seem to feel that it should be regarded cautiously in light of government's recent show of poor ethics.

On Monday, March 4, the **Rutland Herald** stated that "most of the proposed changes in the constitution appeared on the weekend to be doomed." In the end, however, only Proposal I was defeated. Under this proposal, the terms of state-wide elected officials would have been increased from two to four years and the vote-canvassing process would have been altered.

Proponents of the change argued that longer terms are more conducive to the successful planning and execution of long range programs. Opponents, however, argued that bringing the officials up for frequent judging is the best insurance that these officials will remain responsive to their constituents.

Many saw the defeat of the measure as a vote of "no confidence," indicating that Vermonters were hesitant in view of Watergate, to give government officials a longer leash. Presumably, they feel that keeping these officials in more frequent check will insure that wishes are responded to and standards upheld. Middlebury voters did not, interestingly, follow the state trend in this area. They voted by an unofficial margin of seventy-seven votes to grant state officials the longer term.

There were political ramifications to this proposal on the state level. If the proposal had passed, speculation is that Vermont Governor Salmon may have decided to run against US Senator Robert Stafford (R) in 1976 for the Senate seat, assured that he had his gubernatorial position to fall back on for two years if his bid for the Senate seat were unsuccessful. Now, the matter is up in the air.

Proposals III and V, which passed, introduced real changes to the State Constitution. Proposal III has altered the ten-year time-lock on the constitutional amendment process to a four-year time-lock. If this proposal had failed, the amending procedure could not be initiated again until 1984, but with the change, the process can now begin again in 1978.

Proposal V introduced judiciary reform on a state-wide basis. Its various parts: 1)eliminated some offices, 2)redefined the duties of some officials, 3)changed some terms of offices, 4)made some judgeships which were previously filled by the governor with Senate approval, and 5)set the mandatory retirement age for judges at seventy.

The passage of this amendment did not

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community council extends library hours

By MICHAEL MARCH

The first item on the agenda of the March 8 Community Council meeting was a discussion of the operating hours of Starr Library.

The library changed its Saturday closing time from 10:45 pm.to 5:00 pm.at the beginning of spring semester.Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien said the reduction of hours was merely a "token gesture" to show the students and the town that the College is doing its part to help ease the current energy crisis. Although the savings in "money, kilowatts, and oil" are negligible, O'Brien said, it was a necessary step that won't "severely hinder academic studies."

The choice the administration faced was shifting opening hours from 8:00 to 9:00 am. weekdays or closing early on Saturdays. They chose the latter option. Other buildings, such as Warner, Munroe, and Johnson, are open late for student use, O'Brien remarked.Brad Gay '76 said the library "has resources" not found in other buildings.

Chris Graff '75, station manager of WRMC, said that Saturday nights spent at the library are "rewarding times" for those with a "scholarly interest." "President Nixon himself" said we are out of the energy crisis, Graff remarked wryly. "It's a problem now." Despite Nixon's words we will have to "reorder " some of our life, Dean O'Brien said. He noted Dartmouth's Baker Library is closed completely on weekends as a matter of "sheer economy."

Curt Viebranz '75, citing the fact that the library is the academic center of the school, asked if it wouldn't "hit home more if you closed the Crest Room than if you closed the library?" Viebranz would "do away with luxuries rather than necessities."

Assistant Dean of Students Arnold McKinney said another idea the administration considered is closing the Field House five hours a week, but he feared basketball and hockey games being "brought into the dorms."

Brad Gay moved that the hours of the library be returned to those of fall term, which would have the library open until 10:45 on Saturday nights. The proposal passed unanimously.

Votes were then taken on the proposal for this year's Commencement exercises, submitted by Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott. Five of the six proposals passed unanimously.The fourth proposal, which requires that the graduating seniors be attired in the traditional caps and gowns, drew some debate. Commencement is a "college occasion", Wonnacott said, and attendance is not required. Dean O'Brien, supporting the proposal, said Commencement is one of the few "meaningful ceremonials" still maintained at Middlebury.

In keeping with the current campus fad, Assistant Director of Alumni Relations Bobbie Weeks suggested in jest, if caps and gowns were not required, students might "streak up and get their diplomas." The cap and gown requirement passed six to three.

Alan Levy'74 and Susie Ebling '75 were appointed the two student members of the Judicial Review Board.

Campus Credit

Levy proposed that the Editor-in-Chief, Features and News Editors of the **Campus** be required to take only three credits per term while they are editors, with a maximum of two terms.This would be an optional program, and the editors could "accept or reject the option," Levy said.At the request of Station Manager Graff, Levy left the staff of WRMC out of the proposal, saying that the radio station is "not as 'pure' a case" as the newspaper.Too many people would have to be included, Levy said.Due to a lack of time, the proposal was tabled, and will be the first item on the agenda of next week's meeting.

forum to hold power plant discussion

By GARY SLUTSKER

An amendment to the Student Forum Faculty Lunch Program enabling fraternities to receive the same one-dollar rebate the Forum gives to College dining facilities on Fridays was passed at the March 3 Forum meeting.

Under the current program, faculty members need only pay one dollar to eat lunch on-campus on any weekday other than Friday. Old Chapel pays the remaining 75 cents of the price of the lunch.On Friday,the balance is subsidized by the Forum so that any faculty member who is invited to lunch by a student can eat free.

According to the new plan, the Forum will agree to pay the same dollar to help subsidize a faculty lunch at a fraternity when the teacher is invited by the student a Friday. However, Old Chapel will not pay fraternities the additional 75 cents they now do to College dining facilities. The plan is now in effect.

In other business, the Forum decided to postpone action on a resolution proposed by Forum Chairman Andy Reding regarding the proposed Abbey Pond pump storage facility to the east of Middlebury Town. The proposed plant would be used to employ nuclear power generated during off-hours to pump water from low to high levels, creating stored hydroelectric energy.

While Reding's proposal called the proposed facility a 'threat to the futrue of Addison County,' several Forum members suggested a meeting be held so both sides of the issue could be heard.Speaking at the meeting to be held on Thursday night in Munroe Faculty Lounge at 8pm, will be Professor David Smith (Economics), in favor of the proposed facility, and Professor George Saul (Biology), in opposition to it. Forum member Dave O'Connor will moderate the meeting.

stafford – election's public financing

Each Vermont taxpayer has been urged by U.S. Sen.Robert T.Stafford, R-Vt, to earmark $1 of his or her 1973 federal income tax payment to the fund created for public financing of the 1976 Presidential election campaign.

In endorsing the dollar checkoff provision contained on 1973 federal income tax returns, Stafford said preliminary reports from returns already tabulated indicate that enough money will be raised "in public funds to completely finance the next Presidential election campaign."

He said continuation of this voluntary action by American taxpayers "holds the promise of making our next Presidential election campaign entirely a public process—free from the influence that special interests have been able to exert through their large, private campaign contributions."

The Vermont Senator noted that the checkoff to provide $1 in tax support—or $2 in the case of joint returns—is completely voluntary.He noted also that using the checkoff box on the tax form does not increase the amount of taxes owed, or reduce the amount of any refund that may be due.

Stafford also noted that the public campaign fund will be available to both the Republican and Democratic candidates, as well as to any significant third party candidate for President.

Continuing his support for the concept of public financing of political election campaigns, Stafford said the concept of public financing "is the most important fundamental reform in our political system that we can make at this time."

"The basic question remains whether we want federal candidates to be indebted to a few rich and powerful individuals or to all of the American people," he said.

campus automobile usage

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Nearly one third of Middlebury students own automobiles.As of February 6, 1974, 548 cars were registered with Campus Security.It is difficult, however, to draw any general conclusion about which students drive, where they drive, or why they drive.

Car usage has been unsteady over the past few years.Last year, there were only 455 student-owned cars. In 1971 and 1972 however, students owned 629 anc 628 cars respectively.

Students newly registered over 100 cars for the Spring Term. Nearly that many cars left, however, and the total number of cars on campus has been relatively consistent this year.According to Mr.Fred Spencer, Campus Security Chief, there is usually that big a turnover each term.

Asked about the 100 newly registered cars, Mrs.Joan Ogilvie, Campus Security Secretary, said that security "expected there wouldn't be that many with the energy crisis."

Asked if the energy crisis is affecting students' driving, Spencer answered that "it doesn't seem to." He said that it does, however, provide some students with new excuses for parking their cars illegally. Students now say they do not want to move their cars until they are sure they can get gas.

Male students own 396 of the cars on campus this term, or 72 %. Senior men own 24.8% of all cars, with 136. Only 21 freshman women have cars.

The number of cars students own increases by class. 75 freshmen, 125 sophomores, 156 juniors, and 192 seniors have automobiles.

The large number of cars on campus does not cause any problems, according to Chief Spencer. He said there was no College policy related to student automobile use.

Mr. Spencer said students are "pretty good, really," about car usage. He mentioned that many students receive parking tickets, and that cars are sometimes impounded for more serious offenses; but real problems are few.

Mr. Spencer said the only car-related rule which is consistently broken is that of no daytime driving on College roads. He added, however, that this rule is rarely enforced.

The money Campus Security receives from fines, Chief Spencer explained, goes into a fund which pays for parking lot maintenance.Spencer said some parking lots may be paved this year, such as B lot or Upper A or C. He noted that if, the number of cars on campus greatly increases, some parking lots will have to be expanded.

Automobile Usage Questionnaire

In the students' view, a car is important as a convenience and not as a necessity, judging from the response to a survey sent to a random sample of 100 student car owners. Several of the 22% who responded to the survey commented that they have cars because they "need the freedom" want to "be mobile" or because owning a car is "more convenient."

Only four students answered that they used their cars for some kind of a job, and only two said they lived off-campus and drove to the College.

The number of miles students drive per week varies greatly. Answers to the question, "Approximately how many miles per week do you drive?" ranged from 0 to 350.The average was 67, and the mean was 30-40. Nineteen students answered this questions. Eight said they drove 0-10 miles each week, and five said they drove 100 or more.

However, more students said they drove only once or twice a week than any other amount.Several said they used their cars daily, and several answered "rarely" or "never."

The majority answered that, at least sometimes, they used their cars to drive downtown.Over half said they drove to the Snow Bowl. Only three responded that they just drive "around campus." Several said they also drove to Burlington, and other out-of-town places.

Most students replied that they drive home, and several specified that they used their cars "more for long distance driving," and for trips.

photo by nicholas andros

solzhenitsyn: freedom before survival

photo by nicholas andros

Russian Lecture: Vera Dunham

By CAROL MILLER

Professor Vera Dunham from Wayne State University, spoke on "Solzhenitsyn's Freedom" on March 7 in Munroe Faculty Lounge. A surprisingly large crowd was on hand to hear this timely, informative, and often moving lecture.

Professor Dunham began her talk with a brief biography of the Soviet author. Born a year after the Russian Revolution, he was drafted into the army to fight during World War II. It was during this period that he served eight years in prison as a result of a derogatory statement in a letter about "the man with the mustache." This was a reference to Stalin.

These years in a hard labor camp provided material for some of his works. He began publishing in the 1960's won the Nobel prize in 1970, and was deported from the Soviet Union this past February.

Much of the lecture centered on defining its title, "Solzhenitsyn's Freedom." Professor Dunham stated that in one respect, this meant "His courage to ask the question, at what price survival?" In this light, said Dunham, she would discuss some of Solzhenitsyn's specific works and the man as an artist.

Sobriety, realism and aversion to romanticism in dealing with inherently romantic characters characterize Solzhenitsyn's writing, according to Professor Dunham. His endings are "open, lyrical, pensive," and the only place in a work that he will generalize or summarize.

Dunham hinted before reading the opening of **One Day** in Russian that she is not at all satisfied with much of the translation that has been done.

She claimed that it is almost impossible to separate Solzhenitsyn the artist from Solzhenitsyn the political messiah, and decided to talk about Solzhenitsyn the man. She pointed out that while he has "been through hell," and in some respects is still in it, he can still celebrate life. In this way, Sozhenitsyn has achieved his own freedom.

Dunham described him as having a kind of "unexportable Russianness" and said that now he is like "a fish out of water," merely a curiosity to Westerners. She suggested that while Solzhenitsyn's works may not contain the universal truths and symbolism that foreign critics impose on them, to his admirers, his writing is not all-important. His contribution goes further.

She underlined the great gap between Russian and Western sensibilities, and stated that his countrymen can react uniquely to his art, while it cannot have the same impact on us.

The last part of the lecture dealt with the role of the writer in society, and emphasized again the cultural differences that inhibit our understanding of Solzhenitsyn's work. Professor Dunham stated that a "writer is a teacher of other people" and quoted from Solzhenitsyn's **First Circle**: "A great writer is a second government in his country."

She claimed that for this reason governments have only loved minor writers and that the Soviet regime has been very careful with Solzhenitsyn. She spoke of his role in the legacy of Soviet dissident writers and noted that their number is less important than their solidarity.

In her conclusion, Professor Dunham spoke very movingly about the horrors of totalitarianism. She pointed out the dignity of Solzhenitsyn's characters as they celebrate life where death is reigning, and stated that a totalitarian government can have only limited success if its victims value freedom more than life. These victims, deprived of everything, are free all over again; the state can have no more power over them.

Professor Dunham concluded her lecture with a dramatic and emotional reading of two of Solzhenitsyn's vignettes.

a rural vermont town meeting

By FRED EARLE

"Welfare Parasites," said the man in the back of the room. "Socialism's what it is." He was referring to the proposal before the recent New Haven Town Meeting to give the Addison County Home Health Agency five hundred dollars from this year's town budget. The man returned to his seat. A secret ballot would decide the issue.

"But what about social services?" some others asked. "What about the poor, the needy, the aged, the **children**?"

It seems that last year's town meeting had voted to use New Haven's revenue sharing funds to buy a twenty-five thousand dollar fire truck. Certain factions of this year's annual Town Meeting were pretty pissed off about it.

"How does revenue sharing work?" someone asked. Nobody knew.

"The law isn't clear," said the moderator. "The committee should study the articles and vote on these things later."

The new social service items which were to be voted on included:

$225 for the Addison County Community Action Group (ACCAG).

$367 for the Counseling Service of Addison County.

$250 for the Addison County Youth Services Bureau.

And the tidy sum of $500 for the Tooth Hollow Dental Clinic (which led one townsman to say, "If we can vote $500 for teeth, we can vote $250 for keeping kids out of jail.") Whatever that means.

Mr. Ken Smith spoke against postponing the vote. "Revenue Sharing is **local** business," he said. "It should be decided at the town meeting." Eventually, a special Revenue Sharing Study Committee was proposed and accepted by a hand vote.

In another matter before the meeting, after much discussion, the town decided to pay Bristol $325 per month for use of its landfill dump. New Haven has no such facility.

School Budget

Then there was the eighty-thousand dollars for the elementary school budget. Discussion was furious, confused:

Shout from the audience: "The school board always spends as much money as it's given, and never works with the selectmen!"

Member of the school board: "I find that personally repugnant."

Prominent Citizen: "I make a motion to rescind ballot vote and return to the original vote on $88,000."

Audience: General Clamor.

Moderator: "Please, please, order ..."

Interested Taxpayer: "I move to amend the motion to pass $80, 000."

Audience: More clamor. Shout: "I second it!"

Bewildered, the crowd hesitates. Expectant silence settles like a fog. Somebody is supposed to bring this thing to a vote. But there is no vote. A school board member suggests that the vote to allocate $80, 000 for the school budget be rescinded. Finally, it comes to a vote, and the $80, 000 is passed.

Other, "routine" items stimulated little or no discussion: things like the $65, 000 town budget, and $2, 000 for the fire department.

Several important questions remained unanswered, perhaps to wait until next year's meeting. Two of these: should the town of New Haven put in a water system; and should the White Pigment Corporation (the marble crushing plant down at the junction of Routes 7 and 17) receive special tax consideration so it can expand?

The meeting, which began at ten am. Tuesday and lasted till four-fifteen pm.. was possibly the last daytime Town Meeting in New Haven's history. By Australian Ballot, the town voted to hold the meeting on Monday evening before the first Tuesday in March next year, at eight pm.

The Scene

All-the-democratic-day-long, voters line up to walk onstage and enter voting booths, crate-like boxes on the stage with thin curtains and light bulbs glowing, nine of them in all. The moderator, the town clerk, and the vote-takers, sit around a table onstage. The ancient P.A. whistles. Time passes. Children become restless and talk and bother people, and the audience becomes more confused. Each issue is discussed but never explained.

All this happens inside the New Haven Town Hall, a plain, white companion to Beeman's Academy (the elementary school). This building, usually used for basketball games, plays, and 4H meetings, sits up on North Street and looks to the West.

Outside, an Irish sky whips overhead. Snake Mountain and the Monkton Hills have emerged in the early afternoon. To the east, mist rises up past Hogback, Mount Abraham lifts its misty skirt, the day clears from the early morning's cold rain. Breeze and Cold March. Clouds flying. Spring coming.

In fact, by 4:15, the little children selling brownies at the back of the room were pretty tired, still wondering what it had all been about. The cranky old P.A. had been turned off long ago, the town meeting done with.

What about social services? All were passed. But still, no one quite understood how revenue sharing worked. A few understood how the fire department worked, and bless them, they **had** done a darned good job, putting out all those fires, barn fires, especially, risking their lives all year.

And bless them for putting on that delicious meal, town meeting day, downstairs in the town hall, twelve dishes, casseroles, and salads. Yessir, we have a **good** fire department here in New Haven.

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a new household word?

By EARL IRVING

Freedom consists of a responsible sense of self. Freedom lies in the courage to ask the question, "At what price survival?" Freedom is knowledge of truth. Freedom also lies in the hard knowledge that totalitarianism has limits it its victims value freedom more than life.

Such were the basic points made by professor Vera Dunham of Wayne State University in the lecture she delivered on the question of freedom in the writing of Aleksandr Isaiyevich Solzhenitsyn. Professor Dunham is distinctly Russian in her manner as well as of birth. Before the lecture she sat, head proudly cocked back, eyes slightly slit, and viewed the entering students. Her appearance reminded this student of Russian literature's famous countess in Pushkin's **Queen of Spades.**

As she began speaking in highly polished English colored with a pleasant Russian accent, one was tempted to get lost in the risings and lowerings of her trained voice rather than keep attuned to the subject matter. But dear readers, in the tradition of Turgenev, I digress.

Professor Dunham brought to Munroe faculty lounge a taste of Russian **dusha** (soul), something that professor George Montolanez has been trying to convey to students at least as long as this student has known him. The continuity of the lecture, however, was choppy. Nevertheless, professor Dunham gave an excellent rendition of interpretive reading of selections from Solzhenitsyn's work.

Kris Lazarus, friend, colleague in Russian studies, and to whom I am indebted for many of the thoughts in this article, pointed out that professor Dunham spoke quite markedly from a woman's point of view. The sensitivity of Professor Dunham's analysis of Solzhenitsyn's work gave rise to the idea that she might love the man. Then again, it all has to do with the question of being Russian, and the special relationship that Russian writers enjoy.

The reader will ask what is meant by the term "Russian soul". Professor Dunham grappled with this question in trying to separate Solzhenitsyn the artist from Solzhenitsyn the political messiah. To criticize the work of Solzhenitsyn from the standpoint of universal literary values, Professor Dunham pointed out, is the failure to recognize the man as being the creation of the Russian culture, and added that his work is perhaps the hardest of all the modern writers to translate because of its "unexportable Russianness."

Solzhenitsyn's idealism is a variant of Tolstoi's idea that the kingdom of God can be achieved on earth. This idea, no doubt, has its origins with the German Romantics, but the Russians have managed to give it their own flavor, and only a Russian audience (which has been denied to Solzhenitsyn) can comprehend and make use of the idea. It is very difficult for the American to transcend his cultural bias and sensitively empathize with this man.

Professor Dunham employed the technique of appealing to the audience's emotions to prove her point. Russian writers may be restricted, but they are not ignored, and theirs is a special solidarity, while in the West they mostly pass into oblivion. Solzhenitsyn is not alone in his fight for freedom of expression and search for truth. Truth (pravda, "justice" is the closer meaning of this word than its English cognate "truth") is to be found in the people of Russia, and from this truth will come the freedom that Solzhenitsyn has gone through hell in seeking.

Thanks to this country's wire services, the name Solzhenitsyn has been the compliment to a lot of sadly departed eggs and toast. It has become a household word. Professor Dunham appropriately pointed out that Solzhenitsyn is going through hell as much in the West as in the Soviet Union. The day we get Solzhenitsyn T-shirts, watches, centerfolds in **Cosmopolitan** can best be left to market analysts to predict. America must reexamine its priorities in the news. So much publicity is a mockery of the man.

Solzhenitsyn is nevertheless still a free man. His sense of dignity and responsible sense of self are still intact. Professor Dunham also pointed out that it is terribly difficult to write biographies of living men, and that some silence should now be observed on reporting about Solzhenitsyn. It is out of deference to these two wise dicta then, that this student concludes.

human dignity before freedom

By KAREN MASSEY

Thursday, March 7, the Russian Department sponsored a lecture entitled "Solzhenitsyn's Freedom", delivered by Vera Dunham, professor of Russian at Wayne State University.

Ms. Dunham suggested towards the beginning of her talk that in view of the recent events, we should observe a year's silence on the subject of Solzhenitsyn in order, she implied, to allow him, and ourselves to get a proper focus on matters. She, however, would herself break that silence to deliver a lecture planned well before the recent political developments and Solzhenitsyn's journey through the press, from page 1 across the nation to the back columns of the **Times**.

Gradually, conversationally, she began to speak of Solzhenitsyn not as a "political messiah," but as an artist with a theme. She presented an image of an essentially simple and private man who, because of political circumstances, has sacrificed many of the things he most values, including his privacy and his homeland, to try to secure for his countrymen that which he values above political freedom, above all other freedoms — human dignity.

This is the theme of his fictional works — the necessity for the maintenance of human dignity in the face of death itself. Through numerous readings, which became increasingly emotional, Ms. Dunham conveyed the truth of this conception, and consequently the power of Solzhenitsyn's art, even in what is merely "adequate" translation.

To those who had read Solzhenitsyn's works, she gave, perhaps, no new analytical insights — such was not the purpose of her talk — but rather, she offered a purer dimension, a bridge between the Russian and American. She acted as a catalyst to convey a sense we had missed. And to those who have yet to read his works she gave a rare key.

Perhaps not everyone shared my involvement, but many did. At the close of her talk she read two of Solzhenitsyn's "tiny etudes." Both of these vignettes made strong impressions on the audience, especially "The Bonfire and the Ants", a parable of patriotism rendered painfully poignant by recent events.

Ms. Dunham's presence is imposing, and to one in any way attuned to such things, immanently Russian. By this, however, I don't mean to invoke some clicheed notion of "the Russian soul," for she is very much an individual.

Her style was unique: sometimes literary, sometimes emotional, sometimes refreshingly down-to-earth, witty and colloquial. For example, she noted in passing that many people have read Solzhenitsyn's works, the Sears-Roebuck catalogue and nothing else; and she referred to **August 114** as "a crashing bore" to anyone except military historians.

Russian Department guest lectures are as Dr. Baker noted in his introduction, a rather rare occurrence at Middlebury. He suggested that this is because it is difficult to get a good speaker in the field who can relate well to an audience of non-initiates as well as the "slavophiles" (I use the term very loosely) among us.

Dr. Baker felt, however, that Ms. Dunham was an exception. I agree. Admittedly, I am a "slavophile", sustaining an avid interest in all things Russian. However, bias aside, all but a few of the college community missed a most pleasant hour and an opportunity to encounter Solzhenitsyn in a way other than that offered by the news media.

a dancer's world — middlebury style

By CHAR KOPLINKA

When you see a dance production, whether it is performed by the Royal Ballet or the Middlebury College Dancers, you are only viewing about one third of a dancer's world. The Thursday Series Lecture—Demonstratin last week attempted to give a glimpse of what the other two-thirds of that world is like.

Dance at Middlebury is ballet-oriented. Christine Lister is our only instructor, and ballet is definitely her forte. This does not stifle experimentation in other dance fields, but it does dictate a basic style and technique for her classes.

Ms. Lister feels that ballet, a 400 year old art which was born in Italy and took root in France, is essential to proper movement. Hence, each technique class begins with traditional bending and stretching exercises from the five basic positions. The ultimate goal is to achieve a "turned-out" posture from the hips, which enables the legs to move in any direction while the torso remains stationary.

Ideally, this long "turning out" process should begin when a child is very young. After spending about six years grounded on the floor with soft slippers, a female ballet dancer will graduate to toe shoes. These shoes have a hard substance in the toe which allows the dancer to perform "en pointe," elevating her and giving her dancing an airy, ethereal quality.

We have all seen dancers dressed in frilly white costumes, fluttering and gliding across a stage. It looks as easy as walking, but unfortunately, it's not.

I was disappointed to discover that under the pretty pink satin of the shoe there are only layers of glue and canvas, or blocks of hard wood. The shoes are not magic, as evidenced by the clunky, clumsy antics of a little girl with her first pair. She clumps out onto the floor and wobbles up, perched precariously on her toes. She soon learns that she must do all the hard work.

After demonstrating warm-up exercises, two students performed original dances. Juliet McVicker did a modern interpretation of a Renaissance piece, and Carol Hatch danced a solo and duet to Schubert music.

A group of dancers showed how improvisations can be utilized in a choreography class to spark imagination, create humor, or give the class a sense of relaxed coherence. An impulse of movement was transferred silently through the group. One dancer invented an action which everyone else imitated until another dancer began a different action and the group's attention focused on him. A human machine was built, each dancer contributing an "essential" part with appropriate sound effects.

The final demonstration was a dance choreographed by chance. Each dancer received a slip of paper which arbitrarily assigned him a movement and a body part with a "what, how, and where" directions. Ever try to twitch your ear sexily? It's not too easy!

This brief look into dance at Middlebury was indeed a worthwhile experience, both for those of us who have been there and known the painful joy of exhausted muscles, and for those of us who have never danced, but wanted to know what it was really all about.

little murders — as american as cherry pie

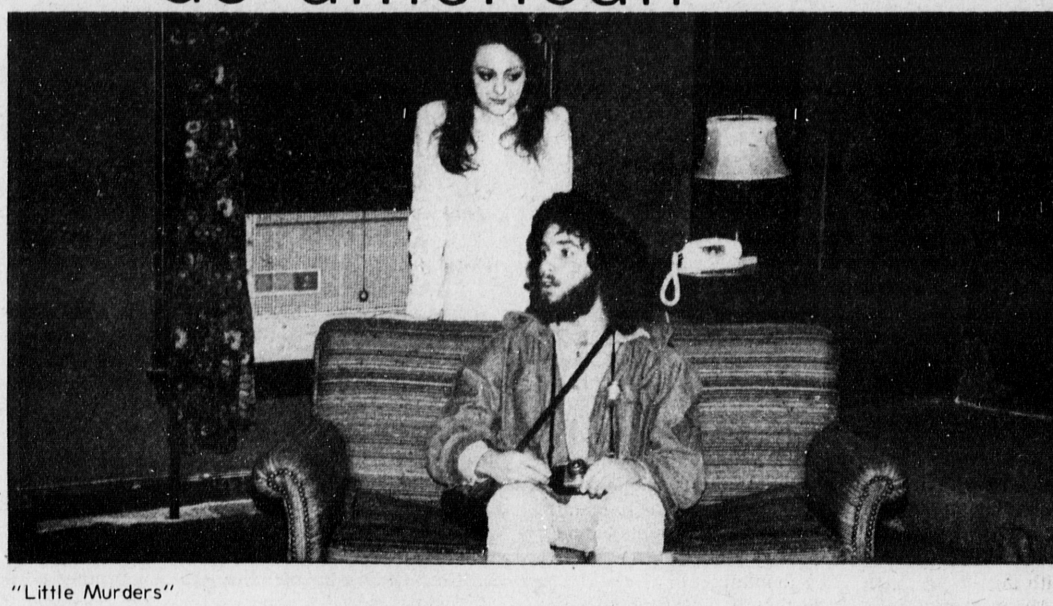

photo by nicholas andros

"Little Murders"

By KATHI PATON

Little Murders is a devastatingly funny play by Jules Feiffer, the man who draws those lovely wry cartoons in the **Village Voice**.This is not a cartoon, of course, but a touching and lively drama, which was performed in the Hepburn Zoo last weekend under the very capable direction of sophomore Joe Ochman.

The play is set in the New York City apartment of the middle American Newquist family.The time is the mid-1960's, when memories of the JFK assassination were still fresh and the Bomb was a clear and present danger. Six times, the play is punctuated with indiscriminate gunshots from the street.

Marjorie Newquist, the marshmallow-brained mother, was played by Kim Chambers. Her harried husband, Carol, was played by Peter Kristoph. The story centers around their daughter, Patsy (Cathy Baldwin) and her placid, nihilist fiance, Alfred (Jeffrey Wolf).

Patsy brings Alfred home to dinner one night to meet the folks. In a rather roundabout way their wedding ceremony is performed.Patsy is shot dead by a sniper's bullet, and Alfred "reforms" himself into a "normal," chipper young businessman in the second act. In the final scene the whole family, including Patsy's homosexual brother Kenny (Tony Melchior), is taking pot shots out the window at pedestrians on the street below.

Kim Chambers, as Mrs. Newquist, had some good lines.Unfortunately, though, she tended to rush through them for the sake of the fuss in her character, with the result that some of her lines didn't come across until the second time I saw the play. Mrs. Newquist is fazed by nothing, even the Con Ed blackouts in the first act. "I always say," she says, "it's far better to light a single candle than to curse the darkness." By the end of the play we're meant to think twice about such logic.

Peter Kristoph plays a marvelously comic yet pathetic and flustered father, who hangs onto the institutions of law and religion for whatever they're still worth. Mr. Newquist's masculinity suffers in comparison with his daughter's strenth; he appears a burly, bumbling fool next to her. He disapproves of Patsy's "smoking herself to death," yet in a vain attempt to be chivalrous he jumps up for matches to light her way to dusty death. Peter's last scene was especially good. "What's left?" he asks, shaken with despair. "I'm a reasonable man. We need a revival of trust and honor ...a return to common sense ...respect for a man's reputation..." He gets carried away with plans for electric fences around every block, T. V. surveillance, and lobotomies for anyone who makes less than $10, 000 a year.

Cathy Baldwin, in her first stage appearance at Middlebury, gave a fine performance as the tough and dauntless daughter. Her fantastic energy and control seemed all the more remarkable in light of the fact that she'd come down with mononucleosis the week before and was let out of the infirmary just for the play. Patsy was the guiding strenth of the family, but in her reconciliation with Alfred she came to realize what a lousy world this was, that "it's **all** shit." Humming "Yellow Submarine," she sinks into oblivion with Alfred.

Alfred is the weakling Patsy wants to mold into a strong, virile hunk of a man who can protect and take care of her.He is a photographer who "shoots shit" and is quite accustomed to getting mugged and beaten up, while he stands still, humming quietly.Jeff Wolf acted the role with a fine, calm subtlety and understatement. As Alfred, he epitomized the victims of a society gone mad with violence. "It's very dangerous," he says, "to challenge a system unless you're completely at peace with the knowledge that you're not going to miss it when it collapses."

Tony Melchior was the perfect snotty, whining, kid brother in the first act, who becomes a full-fledged homosexual by the second. When he blasts a passerby on the street like a duck in a shooting gallery, he is congratulated all around for proving his "manhood." His role points up Feiffer's marvelous sense of irony and black humor regarding the creed, "I am the masculine American man. I kill, therefore I am."

Some of the best scenes involved representatives of the judiciary, the police and the ministry. Flash Freundlich was very entertaining as .the uncompromising Judge Stern, giving his rap on the importance of God to the persecuted immigrant. Joe Ochman played the paranoid cop, Lieutenant Practice, who feared a huge conspiracy from the left **and** the right, the rich **and** the poor.His bedraggled appearance near the end embodied all the frustration and panic that had been gathering from the encroaching violence of the urban neighborhood. In his hysteria, he nearly shoots the entire Newquist family.

One of the most memorable scenes was the wedding ceremony, presided over by Reverend Dupas First Existentialist Church (whose motto is: died for our sins, Dare we make his mart meaningless by not committing them?"). Bob played the hippie minister with well-paced, c pression and absolute command of the whole sc circled among the wedding guests and told ther they didn't want to hear — the truth: tha marriages fail, are usually boring, and that perfectly alright to look elsewhere for happiness time he proclaimed that homosexuality was too, the guests were angry enough, and close eno attack him and throw him out the door.

The set, also designed by Joe Ochman, had son touches: an 8 x 10 color glossy of JFK, a paintir formidable American eagle.Part of the audience look out the Hepburn window and see the lig Stewart Hall, which made a perfect Man tenement backdrop.

There were lots of tricky technical effects to p too: spattering blood, shattering windows, a flushing, a crank obscene caller breathing, an breaking.Some blocking problems emerged due intimacy of the Zoo, but all told, **Little Murders** deft, even show that played most nights to a full

Comic though they are, Feiffer's people a caricatures. There are so many sides to humanness that there is no rational way to e why, like the motiveless masses they've been re all along, they turn to violence in the end. Indee very essence of violence lies in its irrationality. Th no such thing as a "little" murder. I suppose w thank the players for reminding us that violence Rap Brown said, as American as cherry pie. We nation that, after all, was born in a revolution well, died in a wasted war. And the Bomb, after still very much with us.

darasse : organ virtuoso

By GRETCHEN AMUSSEN

Xavier Darasse, the French organist, gave two very impressive concerts in Mead Chapel last Sunday and Monday. Sunday's concert consisted of avant-garde music composed for organ, with the exception of Webern's piano "Variations," opus 27, which Darasse had transcribed for organ.

"Modulus V," by Luis de Pablo, explores extremities in pitch, using many textural as well as harmonic changes. Often there were contrasts between small, almost slippery gestures as against heavy, static chords. A continuously vibrating feeling came across when a very low pedal note was allowed to rumble over a long space of time.

At times contrasts in textures (as a heavy reed sound contrasted with flute) seemed a comic relief to musically denser parts.

The use of silence in this piece (as well as in "Volumina") was as important a gesture as any other. It is hard to describe such a piece because it is made up of many moments, which often seem totally unrelated. The mystical quality of Darasse's interpretation made it quite moving.

While there were abrupt breaks in Ligeti's "Volumina," there was more continuity in this piece than the first one.Ligeti began with a tiny sound (the organist's arms extended gradually over the entire keyboard) which crescendoed to a full organ sound, after which the sound level decreased by fewer notes and by decreasing stops. A tiny shrill sound was left, and then a silence.

The silences were very effective (and needed) because they caused a kind of reverberation in the ear of the listener. Here again there were melodic light sections contrasted with extremely heavy sounds. Ligeti often played with the idea of a growing, accordion-like sound. One was struck by the textural purity of the sounds he employed in which very high notes were not counterbalanced with lower notes.

What was most stunning about this piece (which required two assistants to maneuver all the stops) was the end, when there was a change in the wind pressure going into the pipes. The organ seemed to die as the organist held the same low notes until they disappeared.

These were heroic pieces, demanding an incredibly virtuoso technique, with little rest for the organist. Darasse succeeded in conveying a very mystic feeling in pieces that might otherwise be dismissed as abrasive to the ears.

The second half of the program brought a change with Webern's "Variations," which Darasse played in a delicate and soft way, often doing interesting experiments with the use of reeds. The last piece, "Archipel V," by Andre Boucourechliev, used many of the hierarchical (crescendo-decrescendo) forms of the first half of the progam, with some differences. Often extremely fast, chordal sections led to lyrical, melodic intervention, serving much the same value as the silences in "Volumina." There was a slow middle section which became intertwined and maze-like. A more classical gesture was heard at the end w pecking, staccato reed was imitated several tir fugal style.

What was most exciting about this concert w way in which Darasse managed to exploit the texturally, for its sonorities and colors, in a dra yet always musical manner.

Monday, M. Darasse played Sweelinck's Fantasia" and Bach's "Concerto in A Minor." H discussed various aspects of French classical music.

He explained that French baroque music, unli German counterpart, was very specific as to ki registration for each piece, and that there was a system of ornamentation. Whereas German mus in the work of Bach) was most often written for sp church occasions, masses written by Raison example, could serve for diverse festival occas

Darasse emphasized the importance of rhyth accuracy, and the use of "notes inegales" (un notes), which give a dotted rhythm to a musical li finished by playing the "Suite sur le 2e to Clerambault. By using brilliant-sounding registra and by interpreting the piece with great flo Darasse showed how dazzling French baroque music can be.

The two concerts were exciting musical mo They explored, in a way that is not often done, th potential of the organ to go beyond traditional s and musical forms.

the middlebury campus

Review: a psycho-sociological perspective on streaking

Book Review: A Psycho-sociological Perspective

By TOM RYAN

When I was small, I lived in a moderate sized town that had not yet been completely devasted by industry. What that means is that in the summer you could lounge in the backyard, that you shared with five other families, and actually get suntanned instead of just stained.

On a bright July day with the sun dreamy warm on the skin, my mother would don her sunglasses and oil to set up her beech chair, while my brother and I splashed around in the six inch deep, inflatable pool that was more than an ocean of summertime fun. I was five and he was three. Down the block, the older kids played on the curbside beach that a nearby hydrant guttered full with all the joy of an artsy fountain.

My mother would decide that it was time to get dinner, and with moans we'd surface from deep sea adventures and endless laps, heading for the porch step we'd strip and have the collected grass and pebbles sprayed off with the garden hose. For a five year old who had just minutes ago been Lloyd Bridges, standing there naked to the world was a bit embarrasing and humiliating.

My brother, on the other hand, was always the less inhibited, and one day after being rinsed, I'd already dashed with a bang through the screen door to safety, he took off like an imp for the wide open places. Mounting his tricycle, he started pedaling madly around the block singing his favorite nursery rhyme which happened to be "Born to be Wild." I was of course scandalized, but my mother soon had her Brownie in hand and was snapping historic pictures to show off when fifteen years later he would bring home his first girlfriend.

Now, I'm not trying to say that my brother invented streaking, and it's amusing that my once delighted mother was horrified last when my brother, who now attends Drexel University in Philadelphia, rode his Honda, in a similarly au natural fashion, alongside a mile long gas station line singing:

Old Mother Hubbard went to the station
To get her poor hog some gas,
But when she got there
She found the pumps bare,
And her son likewise showing his ass.

But in his most recent book, **BURR!**, I.C. Skinner would posit a definite relationship between early childhood experiences and the new streaking craze that has swept the nation. It's a book worth reading.

In the early chapters, Skinner discounts the interpretations of the pastime as a political gesture parodying the government's handling of the fuel crisis, and instead delves into its psychological sources with clearly Freudian logic. He believes that streaking reveals the conquest of the id over the supergo, which far from connoting a libidinous preoccupation is a simple expression of freedom, of severing the umbilical. Undressing is analogous to leaving the womb, and the streaker has in essence relived his birth.

The next step which is to take off running may be a symbolic expression of the child trying to escape the inhibiting influence of society, or, continuing the reenactment of the birthing experience, it may be an expression of the baby's wish to avoid being smacked in the ass by the doctor.

Professor Skinner hastens to point out that streaking is not a phenomenon which has appeared only recently. He sees its immediate precursor in the fad a few years ago of "shooting the moon." In terms of individuation, those years were clearly the anal stage. A more advanced stage has now been reached, and Skinner sums up this progression rather neatly in terms that even the layman can understand: "We've produced a bunch of goddam perverts."

He breaks streakers down into two basic sub-types, the loners and the gregariously galloping geeks. He attributes the overwhelming popularity of the group type streaking to the recent upsurge of membership and interest in fraternities across the country. And the relatively low incidence of lone women participants he believes to lie either in the fact that women's lib has not yet entered the field or in that many women are deterred and delayed by men who mistake such athletics for a contact sport.

Conversely, he hypothesizes that lone male streakers are not sexual showoffs but are on the whole impotent, and thus possess a simple functional advantage which precludes both localized embarrassment and that bane of the streaker — tripping over rigid objects. (The fellow who so admirably streaked through Mr. Ups last Friday night would perhaps like to respond to this rather limp argument in a Letter to the Editor. Seems to me that it takes **more** balls to go it alone.)

His final chapter is devoted to ways of curing the recent epidemic of streaking which he feels could economically destroy the fashion business, and consequently cause society's values to crumble. His primary suggestion is to flood the market with pornography: "Outside of involvement with the government, people simply don't have enough outlets to entertain their prurient interests."

Although the book is quite interesting, it seems a bit sketchy and inconclusive, which would lead me to believe that Mr. Skinner was simply in a hurry, like so many of his other media friends, to cash in on a new trend. He leaves too much unsaid.

For instance, he never distinguishes between the difference in attitude and motive of those streakers who wear sneakers and those who go barefoot (the Mr. Ups streaker was barefoot). And there may be other psychological factors involved which explain occurrences like the 200 piece brass band that streaked down the main street of Holyoke, Mass. (It's only rumor that it was the Lehigh Band.) Was there an oral fixation involved as well as those Mr. Skinner mentions?

He also might have done some footwork to investigate just where most streaking occurs. At Middlebury at least, the major target seems to be the library, which may demonstrate a cause and effect relationship to support Skinner's proposed pornography program.

And couldn't there be other explanations and cures besides those of a psychological nature? Take my brother. After he finished his ride he said, "The devil made me do it!" which may tie this fad to another one started coincidentally by a certain recent movie.

However one receives Dr. Skinner's theories, his intermittent tidbits on the techniques of successful streaking make it a truly important book. One section under this heading, which may especially interest Middlebury students, is advice for streakers in less than temperate climates. That unfortunately doesn't include how to deal with cold looks.

challenge of marathon skiing

By PASCAL CHENG

To those who are not cross-country skiing enthusiasts, participation in the Canadian Marathon Ski Tour might seem to be an act of sheer madness or masochism. Each year for the last two years, a group of Middlebury stduents has journeyed to the wilds of Canada and skied in the two-day event, which is held on a continuous hundred mile train extending from LaChute, Quebec, to Hull, Ottawa.

The Canadian Marathon Ski Tour was begun in 1967. In that first year, there were 375 participants. Since then, with the phenomenal growth in the popularity of cross-country skiing, the number of participants has jumped to the total of 2000 in 1974.

The CMST Club and its various committees do a remarkable job of organization in running the event and accomodating the hordes of skiers who enter it. They divide the hundred mile trail into ten sections each of which varies in length from 8 to 14 miles. The trail is well-marked and signs are put up to indicate difficult portions of the trail and the distance covered. At the end of each section there are checkpoints where skiers can stop and replenish their energy supply with hot lemonade, soup, chocolate bars, and cookies, all of which are included in the price of the entry fee.

In addition, the CMST Club also provides free bus service to each checkpoint in the morning and then back from each checkpoint to the place where skiers plan to spend the night or have left their cars. In entering one can also make arrangements for food and lodging at various hotels, motels, and dormitories.

There are several different categories in which one can enter the Marathon. One can choose to be a single tourer or a member of a touring team, or can choose to race eighty miles of the trail as an individual or a member of a relay team. Perhaps the ultimate challenge is entering as a hundred mile tourer who attempts to ski the whole length of the trail from LaChute to Hull. This involves 50 miles of skiing on each day of the Marathon.

Various awards of achievement are given to participants in the Marathon. Among these are bronze, silver, and gold medals to those tourers who have managed to ski 60, 70, and 80 miles respectively in two days, and the "Coureur de Bois" award to those who have successfully made a hundred miles. You don't have to be an expert, however, to ski in the Marathon, since everyone skis as much as he can and at his own pace.

One is tempted to romanticize about the Marathon as being a wonderful, exciting adventure in the outdoors. Indeed it is. But in a rather amusing way, it can also be a harrowing experience. There are many difficulties to be overcome in order to ski a hundred miles, and some of these difficulties have nothing to do with the actual art of skiing.

The Adventure

Upon ariving in LaChute, which is approximately 30 miles west of Montreal, you have to find the Hotel Weldon, where the trail starts. Not being familiar with the area, or course, you don't know where this hotel is, and so, the mad search begins. Dashing from one end of the town to the other, you finally discover by asking someone that you've taken the wrong road or missed the right turn. This procedure is frequently repeated throughout the trip, since it is easy to become confused by the mass of French Canadian names which are associated with the Marathon.

If you are with friends, the chances of everyone finding a place and meeting there all in one group are quite slim, considering that different individuals finish at different checkpoints at the end of the day and have no idea where anyone else is. Long, exhausting hours are spent waiting for the lost soul or the car that will never show up. Of course, there are simple solutions to these matters of organization, but human nature inevitably makes the problems more complicated than they really are.

For the hundred mile tourer, the day begins at the dark hour of six'o'clock in the morning (hundred mile tourers are allowed to start two hours earlier than anyone else) with fifty miles of trail ahead of you. You must reach the fourth checkpoint by three o'clock in the afternoon in order to be permitted to ski the last section of that day. Thus, you have nine hours to ski forty miles.

Skiing in the cold darkness is a strange feeling, because the trail and surroundings are barely distinguishable in the dim light. But soon the sun is up, and by eight o' clock, nine miles later, you are at the second checkpoint. Sweaty and hungry, you greedily down hot lemonade. At each checkpoint, the same routine is followed. You take off your skis, rush to the food stand, and gorge yourself on Three Musketeers bars, cookies, and quarts of hot and cold liquids.

Then you wonder if your tired and sore body will be able to make it through the next section. You wonder if all the pain and misery is really worth it and if it wouldn't be better to sit by a warm fire with some dry clothes on. But somehow you know that it is impossible to stop because it is a beautiful day and you are still capable of moving your feet. So you relax and doggedly push on.

From such a picture, one might conclude that the Marathon is one long physical grind. Yet, all the agony and stiff muscles and cold hands is easily overshadowed by the supreme feeling of accomplishment that one gets from having skied tens of miles in a single day.

The terrain is varied, and so are the vast numbers of people you meet along the way. It is perhaps consoling to know that you're not the only one killing yourself. You meet skiers of all ages, sizes, and abilities. There are serious, competitive racers tracking everyone in sight, old veterans of the trail who are models of determination and endurance, and wide-eyed novices snow-covered from countless falls, and family groups and elderly couples out for a Sunday stroll on skis.

Of course, the masses of people who invade the trail can produce a few traffic problems. It can be frustrating to try to maintain a fast pace when you have to run around an endless line of people in order to pass. There are funny moments, as well, with the spectacular pile-ups of bodies which form at the bottom of tricky downhills with hidden, sharp corners in them. It is not uncommon to find broken ski tips, splintered poles and lost hats and gloves along the train. All are signs of the battle between skiers and trees and rocks.

But, in the end, regardless of all the troubles that have been encountered along the way, you mostly remember the tired, smiling faces of people who have had the time of their lives. You don't have to be a diehard fanatic of cross-country skiing to discover that the Canadian Marathon Ski Tour is an extraordinary, exhilarating experience of the mind and body.

editorial

In Defense of the President

The American people can rest assured that President Richard Nixon remains an honest and capable leader. In the wake of Watergate and other disclosures, it had seemed to many that Mr. Nixon's conduct has been less than honorable, and that the nation was facing problems with which the Nixon Administration could not deal. The President, however, has recently laid these fears to rest in his characteristically forthright manner.

In recent months, some Americans have expressed concern that inflation was cutting their spending power. Even the Government conceded that consumer prices rose 8.8% in the last quarter of 1973, the largest increase in 22 years. Mr. Nixon, however, has appeased their doubts by saying, repeatedly, that inflationary pressures will ease and that "peace and prosperity" will continue to abound.

Then there was that nasty matter of the energy crisis. As often happens, one evil begat an even greater evil: the specter of yet another behemoth bureaucracy threatened the nation. The President, however, banished this wraith from the land by steadfastly refusing to institute gas rationing, and Americans gloried in the patriotic self-satisfaction of two-hour gas lines.

But the President did not stop there. The energy crisis clearly had to go. In a kind of domestic Vietnamization, Mr. Nixon successfully de-escalated the energy crisis, by first relegating the shortage of heating oil to a "problem," and by then declaring that the back of the energy crisis had been broken. Gasification was complete.

Lastly, the President dealt with the rather troubling matter of the impeachment inquiry before the House Judiciary Committee. He has gone to great lengths to assure us that regarding the non-Watergate matters in which he has been accused of wrongdoing, all charges are groundless.

These matters, which had seemed serious to some, included: a White House-directed burglary in Los Angeles, an attempt to bribe the federal judge in the Ellsburg case, court evidence which didn't exist or buzzed, various manueverings to cheat the government of nearly a half-million dollars in taxes, and the dispensation of political favors which, curiously enough, followed hot on the heals of campaign contributions. But who could doubt the veracity of the President when he swept all these charges under the rug by unequivocally stating, "I am no crook."?

Still, the impeachment charges remain before the House. In confronting this, the President recently said, in effect, that since everyone agreed that Watergate is the central issue in the impeachment proceedings, the Judiciary Committee could do away with all those other distasteful things like tax fraud and slush funds. It remained only for the President to deal with the charge that he had taken part in the Watergate cover up.

Having said that all the necessary evidence has been given to the Special Prosecutor and the House Committee, and that his lawyer has made a "very forthcoming offer" to the Committee, Mr. Nixon assured us all that the evidence would show that he is innocent. To think that some of us were worried that he might be guilty. .

Also in his most recent news conference, the President dispelled rumors about continued domestic strife in the White House. "I've also quit beating my wife," he told a relieved nation.

It is hoped, as well, that he will soon quit beating his country.

G.D.

Campus Credit

Tomorrow, Friday, the Community Council will hear debate which we feel merits the attention of the entire College community. At issue is a proposal to offer automatic credit to the principal editors of the community's newspaper.

In the past, many editors have been compelled to resign their offices because they found it impossible to do an adequate job on their courses while devoting many hours each week to their responsibilities at the *Campus*. Most people are well aware how difficult it is to undertake an extra intellectual activity when one already devotes forty hours a week to studies. Those who have been asked to write even a single article for the *Campus* are especially sensitive to the problems an *editor* might encounter.

In short, a real problem faces us: How can we make it feasible for students to print a high quality newspaper and receive academic recognition at the same time? To grant course credit to the principle editors, thereby easing their academic burden, is an obvious and logical solution. We feel such a policy would likely permit a dedication, a use of talent, and a stimulus to imaginative and quality work heretofore impossible.

But is the newspaper sufficiently valuable to the community that its editors should be so handsomely rewarded? The editors have been paid large sums of money in the past, but can the College bestow academic credit on them without degrading or cheapening that credit?

We think such questions become meaningless when one achieves a proper understanding of the relationship between journalism and education. We feel, in fact, that journalism is an intellectual discipline in the highest sense and an extremely valuable tool in attaining the fundamental goal of education in our society, good citizenship.

The airing of public matters, debate and protest, the communication of information important for deciding public issues—these are the activities which the First Amendment guarantees of free speech and press (held by our Supreme Court and the legal profession to be the cornerstone of our system of self-government) are meant to safeguard. These activities are essential to the maintenance of a system of free government, and no element in our society, not even television, is more important in communicating information to the citizenry than the press.

Recent years have shown that only a vigorously active and respected press has brought the tremendous misdeeds of our government to public awareness. My Lai, Watergate, and the secret war in Cambodia are but a few of the evils which not only would have gone unnoticed and unpunished, but would have probably been surpassed if the American press had been less diligent or less well received by the public.

Thomas Jefferson, perhaps the staunchest proponent in American history of an enlightened citizenry, made clear the importance of the press. "Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

If, as we believe (together with Jefferson, Lincoln, and Justice Brandeis, among others), one of education's chief goals is to promote an enlightened, mature, responsible, and vigorous citizenry, then students should be encouraged to acquaint themselves with this invaluable means of protecting free government. The study of the press and its workings, a knowledge of how a newspaper is created, and an ability to contribute to it are neither inferior to nor superfluous to regular academic studies.

Credit should be extended to those who do intensive work on the newspaper (work involving writing, formulation and communication of opinion, investigative reporting, and the refinement of other's attempts to communicate) because they are learning, not a vocation, but an intellectual skill completely compatible to the aims of liberal education.

These considerations, added to the community's need for a source of information and a forum for debate, should provide more than adequate impetus to the Community Council and the faculty—whatever the procedural impediments—to find a practical policy for granting the *Campus* editors academic credit.

R.E.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Having just returned from an excursion to that amazing fairy-tale fabrication, the Treehouse, I feel compelled to share my thoughts of what was, to me, a thrilling and very moving experience.

Like many students, I had heard of "the Treehouse", reputed to be found in the area of the ninth hole of the golf course. A few days ago a friend and I discovered it. It's hard not to be impressed by such an architectural feat. The unusual hideaway is far from being an ordinary treehouse! A three-level framework, its notable features include a bay window, domed skylight, and several sun decks.

I think what makes it truly a work of art is that rather than **imposing** on the tree, the structure **joins** the tree to form a graceful union. Walking around underneath, one gets an idea of the different angles and contours involved in the conplex structure. It is obvious that the harmonious design is the product of thoughtful planning and many hours of construction work.

Shortly after having admired this phenomenon from without, I was privileged to enjoy a guided tour of its interior. The inside, trimmed with all sorts of oddities, is no less intriguing than the exterior. Handcrafted cupboards, bookshelves, and originally-designed chairs illustrate the carpenters' finesse. We climbed to the upper sun deck, where we could see across the surrounding farmlands. As we sat there, rocking gently with the breeze and looking out over the horizon, I was stirred by a spirit of adventure and exhilaration.

The Treehouse is more than an architectural achievement, although the designers certainly merit recognition. More importantly, the Treehouse is a dream come true. We all have dreams and cherish wistful plans that we vow to carry out "someday." But here is evidence of a dream that a few students believed in enough to follow through. It must have taken wild imagination - a bit of insanity, doubtless, mixed with determination and the artistic skill necessary to make it a reality.

I have heard rumors that the Treehouse may be torn down when the golf course is expanded. I feel that this would be a deeply regrettable move on the part of the administration.

College professes to encourage expansive thinking. In academic life, however, it is all too easy to live within the mentally-confining borders of excessive pragmatism and vapid erudition. It is refreshing to see something concrete evolve from giving form to creative inspiration.

Let the Treehouse stand as the fruit of imaginative thought, a reminder to "hold fast to dreams, for if dreams die, life is a broken-winged bird that cannot fly" (Langston Hughes).

Nancy Williamson '77

To The Editor:

The March 7 issue of the **Campus** reported that "credit is given for extracurricular work done as an Independent Scholar project under the supervision of a faculty member." The article states that Andrew Reding told the Community Council that Nat Forbes, Steve Olson and others have received credit in this manner.

In fact, Mr. Olson never participated in the Independent Scholar Program. Mr. Forbes is pursuing an IS project in journalism which is independent of any campus press organizations. Mr. Forbes' proposal explicitly states that his project is not an attempt to receive credit for extracurricular activities.

I can find no evidence that the IS Committee has ever approved a project that involved granting of academic credit for extracurricular activities of the type discussed in the Community Council meeting.

Michael Olinick
Chairman, Independent Scholar Committee

To the Editor:

In last week's edition of the **Campus**, Sandy Hylander took me to task for my editorial comments on the Symbionese Liberation Army's kidnapping of Patricia Hearst. Since that time I have discussed with Sandy the issues involved, and we have agreed that our positions are really not that far apart. Lest, however, Sandy's reading of my editorial lead some to misinterpret my position in regard to the kidnapping, I would like to take this occasion to air the debate in public.

In her letter, Sandy sees the editorial as "rationalizing the social benefits" of the kidnapping, and says that I failed to view the kidnapping as anything other than a "political and economic weapon."

I think, however, that Sandy misconstrued the intent of the editorial. My comment to the effect that the SLA's actions in the kidnapping were not "counter-productive" is phrased as, and intended to be, an observation, not my final view on the subject. In the following paragraph, also, I went on to make the point that "as a political weapon, kidnapping is a double-edged sword," which can be used by groups of various political persuasions.

It is clear from Sandy's objections, however, that I failed to adequately conclude my argument. While I think that I understand the political motivations of the SLA, and while I can identify rather strongly with the frustration which would lead a group of radicals to such an action, I did not mean to condone or "rationalize" the kidnapping. I view it, as I said in my editorial, as unjustified, "ill-conceived, and misguided."

I should add, also, that I was somewhat dissatisfied with parts of my analysis in the editorial (which was written under conditions of academic duress). In a susequent re-write of the editorial for submission to various other newspapers, I added a sentence to the effect that "the ultimate result (of political kidnappings) is political stalemate in a moral vacuum."

Greg Dennis '74

continued on p. 10

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Hamilton, Madison, and St. Clair

I can imagine them, the Founding Fathers, sitting around the great fireplace of some low-ceilinged Olympian Tavern, smoking churchwarden pipes and thoroughly outraged by the 61-page brief on impeachment written in behalf of Mr. Nixon by Boston lawyer James St.Clair. The thrust of the brief is that a president may only be impeached for an indictable crime---a very serious crime, and a crime committed in connection with official duties. (Not, for example, for failing to pay income tax)

The answer to which is Gadzooks, Odd-bodkins, Baloney!

The striking thing about the St. Clair brief is that statements by Founding Fathers contradicting this interpretation are omitted. Further, the Framers are made to appear dopes. That little business of 1776, it seems, was not directed against George III but against "parliamentary supremacy" (for which read Congress, and particularly the present House of Representatives) and the bogey of congressional usurpation. The St.Clair brief shows some signs of panic. It won't convince the House where a trend to impeachment is appearing (yes, the first in 106 years) but it is directed to a possible fall-back, die-hard group in the Senate where it takes one-third-plus-one to convict.

Those Founding Fathers; if they were around they would have their favorite newspapers: **The Pennsylvania Packet, Massachusetts Centinel, New York Daily Advertiser, Virginia Gazette** and the like. We might note an odd accent; the Yankees saw "dew" for do and "tew" for too. Mostly they say "desarve" for deserve, as well as "obleege" and "deef". At table, Roger Sherman, from Connecticut, might ask Dr. Franklin to pass the "cranberry sass." But one thing would impress us at once: they have knowledge and authority and their conversation has a blithe intellectual play. They aren't dumb.

They would have begun the St.Clair with lively anticipation, relishing the handiwork of a White House lawyer trying to protect his client by narrowing "impeachable offense" to some kind of crime punishable in a court of law, and wondering how he would deal with their own various contrary statements. The answer is he didn't deal with them; he didn't mention them.

Imagine handsome, haughty Alexander Hamilton, there in the Olympus Club - getting bulletins on the impeachment inquiry over some kind of Transcendental Shortwave, and finding his famous comment in Federalist Paper No.75 omitted. It would send him into a pet. Hamilton wrote that impeachment applies to "those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may with peculiar propriety be denominated POLITICAL (Hamilton's emphasis) as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to society itself."

"Misconduct," "public trust"--it couldn't be much broader.

Then take James Madison, the little man called Jemmy by friends, the foremost author of the Constitution. He explained impeachment to fellow members of the First Congress. (Chief Justice Taft long after wrote that constitutional decisions of the First Congress "have always been regarded, as they should be regarded, as of the greatest weight in the interpretation of that fundamental instrument.")

What said Madison? That the executive must at all costs have power to remove subordinates since it makes him responsible for them: "subject him to impeachment himself, if he suffers them to perpetrate with impunity high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, or neglects to superintend their conduct, so as to check their excesses."

Excesses? Did Mr.Nixon check Haldeman, Erlichman, Mitchell and Colson? So much for Madison. St. Clair does not dispute him. He does not mention him.

But the White House brief twits "broad constructionists." They favor, it asserts snidely "a severely weakened Chief Executive." They are the ones who argue "that certain non-criminal 'political' offenses may justify impeachment."

Dangerous people, these men who would impeach for political offenses! So let me offer testimony from a judicial figure, dressed in black, James Wilson, one man of six who signed both Declaration and Constitution. He sat on the original Supreme Court and wrote his famous "Lectures on Law" to explicate the document. Scholar's spectacles low on nose, at the club he would recite his celebrated comment, 'Impeachments in the United States are confined to political characters, to political crimes and misdemeanors, and to political punishments."

"Political", it should be said, 200 years ago, meant the business of government and did not pertain to partisanship or party. James Wilson was a "broad constructionist." Rather subversive, these Founding Fathers...

This extraordinary brief will interest scholars in years to come as they mark the course of the Nixon defense. The Founding Fathers would have understood ; they were shrewd lawyers. What does a good advocate do with a weak case? He raises irrelevancies. From the start White House strategy has been to delay and obstruct, and now it seeks to entangle the House impeachment inquiry in a web of technicalities. Mr. Nixon hopes that foreign policy successes will bail him out. His plight grows more desperate all the time.

The Framers put impeachment in the Constitution. They would smile to see moderns rediscovering it and digging out their old phrases. "This man St.Clair," you can imagine them saying, "would rather face a brace of Monongahela wildcats than admit we left a 'bridle' for the Executive in our handiwork."

They weren't so old-fashioned. Names like Ephraim, Caleb, Abijiah, Ezekial yield to Jaworski, Sirica, Rodino and the foreman of the cover-up grand jury, Vladimir Pregelj. The Framers would understand. For their day they were pretty modern. Yes, if somebody called out in the Olympian Tavern, "Our Transcendental Shortwave has broken down! When we dial AD 1974 we get only a blur. Is there an electrician in the house?" I know what would happen.

"Here, Sir, coming!" cries Dr. Franklin.

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the nuclear energy risk

By Ralph Nader

The Nuclear Energy Risk

Charles F.Luce must be a troubled man. As Chairman of Consolidated Edison, the giant New York City utility, he is known to be a more sensitive executive than most of his industry counterparts. Now a major challenge to his sensitivity arises over the question whether his company, hitherto cautious on nuclear power, should go more heavily nuclear.

Presently the utility has just two nuclear power plants operable at Indian Point, which is 26 miles from New York City. Another plant is nearing completion. But fast mounting evidence of serious design, construction, and operating problems affecting the hazards and reliability of nuclear plants around the country must be giving Mr. Luce pause.

His immediate subordinate, "Con Ed's" president, Lewis Roddis, has been fuming over the reactor manufacturers' sloppy workmanship and the enormous amount of time and expense it takes to put a nuclear plant back to work once it breaks down.

There are now 40 operable, but not always operative, nuclear power plants in the country. Lately, the Atomic Energy Commission has reluctantly recognized a series of hazards or deficiencies -- leaks of radioactivity into the environment, fuel desentification problems, hydraulic shock absorber deficiencies, emergency core cooling system defects, inadequate reliability of the emergency shutdown mechanism, and so on. These are not exactly household phrases but they could be part of a sequence that could afflict many households with lethal radioactivity in the event of an accident.

Mr. Luce knows that just one big accident in one of those plants could devastate a city like New York, Chicago, or Boston with deadly radioactivity poisons, contaminate an area the size of Pennsylvania, require the evacuation of millions of people and destroy over $20 billion of property. Such an accident would cause untold damage to future generations.

In his reflective moments, he must worry about the risks of accidents (the Atomic Energy Commission calls them "occurrences or incidents"), sabotage or theft of weapons-grade material. He knows of the rapid diffusion of nuclear power materials by truck and rail through populated areas and that the controls, according to the General Accounting Office, are not stringent enough. He is aware, as are all members of the nuclear establishment, of the grave and unresolved problem of safely storing hot radioactive wastes from the environment for the necessary tens of thousands of years.

More recently, stricter siting standards for nuclear plants were proposed by the AEC's regulatory staff and privately circulated among the utilities. These proposed standards are top secret from the public because the utilities believe it would alarm citizens to learn that present nuclear plants are too close to metropolitan areas. For example, the AEC staff proposes that no new plant be built with more than 2 million people living within a 40 mile radius. Con Ed's Indian Point plants have over 12 million people living within that radius.

Con Ed's nuclear reliance requires in turn a reliance on the safety of other utilities' nuclear plants as well. For should there occur one major accident, or even some more serious "near misses" than those already described by the AEC, the citizen drive against nuclear fission energy would become decisive. Already accidental spills of radioactive materials into air and water are occurring. One thousand nuclear plants, projected by the year 2000, must attain, together with transportation and storage facilities, a degree of safety perfection that has not been achieved even in space technology.

If these plants are so safe, why does federal law limit compensation to less than 2 percent of the potential damage with the taxpayer picking up most of the bill? Why won't insurance company pools, regardless of the premium, insure more than a fraction of 1 percent of the credible risk? Why is the AEC's regulatory staff so worried about operating hazards and poor quality control as recent documents and memoranda show then to be.

A responsible number of scientists and scientific committees here and abroad are arguing against rushing into nuclear fission when safety problems remain unsolved. Mr. Luce should read their materials and consult with them directly and not rely on one-sided staff memoranda.

Since Con Ed expects nuclear power plants to supply less than 15 percent of its electricity by 1980, the Chairman might conclude that his utility should (1) prevent the massive waste of energy (recycling waste heat and burn trash), (2) revise rates to encourage thrift by large and wasteful users rather than burden small users, (3) rely on the large domestic reserves of oil which even oil companies say are now recoverable due to available technologies and higher prices, and (4) support efforts to bring solar energy and geothermal energy to application over the next thirty years. Such directions, along with many other practical policies, would make Charles Luce and his associate, Lewis Roddis, businessmen who could help stop this nuclear juggernaut and start defending the future.

the middlebury campus

announcements

Photographic exhibition

A collection of more than 100 photographs by 29 outstanding contemporary photographers is now on exhibit at the Johnson Gallery for the entire month of March.

The exhibit, **Sixties Continuum**, is on loan from the International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House, Rochester, New York. It includes works by Leslie Krims, Emmet Gowan, Benno Friedman, and several other photographers who began working in the 1960's.

According to David Bumbeck, assistant professor of art and director of the Johnson Gallery, the images, concepts, and techniques explored by these photographers are indicative of the trends in the medium that began in the previous decade and are continuing into the 1970's. "The large selection of works in the exhibition is diverse, provacative, and exciting."

The Johnson Gallery is open to the public 1-5 pm.daily and also 7-10 Tuesday and Wednesday.

Cinema club meeting

Cinema Club will hold a meeting to choose films for next year's series, after the first showing of "King of Hearts" on March 21st. The meeting will be held in Dana (roughly at 8:30 pm) and all suggestions and criticisms are welcome.If unable to attend, please drop a note in Peter Olsen's box—C912, or Chris Frankel's—C3091.

letters...

continued from p. 8

To the Editor:

I urgently protest the new policy of closing the library Saturday nights at 5:00 pm. The Winter Term policy of closing 5:00 pm.–7:00 pm.was tolerable because this was dinnertime and it was unlikely that many students would use the library between these hours. But Saturday night presents a major block of study or research time especially favorable to a great many students because the weekend evenings find fewer people in the library and reserve materials are more easily obtainable.

Furthermore, the library is the only practical place where students who need to write papers or study can find peace from all the Saturday night partying. I should think that the administration would shudder at the thought of curtailing library hours in an academic community. Please consider priorities and conserve energy in less vital areas.

Grace Zanichkowsky '77

To the Editor:

I was not here two weekends ago and so I missed the performances of the Action Theatre—thank goodness. After listening to my roommate's thoroughly disgusted account of Friday night's production and after reading Gregory Dennis' review, "Porno on Stage," I am convinced that the 1750 Middlebury students who passed up a chance to "dig on cultchah" did not miss a thing.The Action Theatre's presentation sounds like something which belonged in a 42nd Street porno house, not in a college theatre.

Mr.Dennis neglected to mention that a sizeable portion of Friday's audience walked out at intermission and did not return.I have heard that the applause at the end of the first act was anything but enthusiastic. Obviously the audience did not see the humor in the mutilation of a children's story, "Pinocchio" into an obscene tale of "pornocchio." One of my friends stalked out of the theatre muttering, "I can think of better things I could be doing tonight." Apparently this wasn't his idea of good culture, unconventional or not.

Don't get me wrong. I am not an innocent little girl who blushes when someone utters an obscenity. We have all grown up with enough pornography surrounding us to know that it is really "no big thing." But I refuse to have my intelligence and self-respect insulted by actors, film-makers, and magazine publishers who attempt to "impart" this fact to me in vulgar ways.

Theatre of the absurd can be hysterically funny without being crude. There are ways to present unconventional ideas without degenerating to the level of perversion. I think that Jon Lonoff managed to do just this in his production of "An Evening's Bawdy." There may be some who will accuse me of speaking out against the Action Theatre on false pretence. I am relying on secondary sources for my information and I am basing my emotional response on them. However, I consider my roommate's opinions to be very close to mine and I am sure that Gregory Dennis' description of the play's content is quite accurate. The fact that I have been so disgusted merely by what I've heard and read as to be moved to write this letter should mean something.

If this production was what culture is all about, I can do without it.

Char Koplinka '76

Note: I could have been wrong. Perhaps what Midd Kids lack is not an ability to appreciate culture, but, rather, a sense of humor.

G.D.

To the Editor:

Much ado in recent weeks has occurred over a new mass phenomena known as "streaking."

The social amenities required of a "streaker" are beautifully outlined in Rose E, Cheex's new bestseller **The Fine and Ancient Art of Streaking**.The **Art** has received great acclaim the country over.I write this brief note in hopes that anyone considering the recreation of "streaking" will beforehand consult Cheex's work.

The Art is based on the assumption that it is rare nowadays for people to get together for an ecologically sound, inexpensive, and healthy group exercise such as streaking. Cheex warns that "streaking" can be considered by some to be "crass", "disgusting"."perverted", or just plain "silly".

Cheex, and here her artistic flair is most obvious, provides her final chapter on "Streak Etiquette" which seems to be most helpful from novitiate streaker to the advanced and often complex pathological levels.The chapter on "The History of Streaking to Modern Times" will, I trust, become a new foundation upon which other historical studies might be conducted. The book is well worth everybodies' while.

Middlebury had quite recently an excellent scene for a potential "X-Country Ski Streak" this carnival past. The weather was, however, inconsiderate.I'm sure we're all looking forward to Spring Weekend when Middlebury's annual Bacchanal Festival will provide many interesting opportunities for new variations in the traditional "streak."

Yours in streaking,

Richard Epstein '74

classifieds

FOR SALE: Smith-Corona manual typewriter with case. Excellent condition. $45. Call 758-2240. Ask for Debbie.

FOR SALE: Head 360, 175 cm. skis with bindings; Heirling ski boots, woman's size 8N, and an orange Gerry down ski jacket, woman's size M. All in good condition and reasonably priced. Contact: Jenny David, Box 2034, 388-6386.

FOR SALE: Lovingly cared for Sony modal TC-252D tape recorder (reel-to-reel). One year old—ideal addition to any good component system. $110. Write Box C-2992.

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S S E

e.q. news:
the pros (?) and cons of salting

By TOM PLUMB

Salting Roads

At the Pre-town meeting on March 4, John Clagett, professor of English, made a motion to reduce the use of salt for de-icing roads.Unfortunately, the motion was defeated and so the salting problem will remain with us for a while longer. The major reason the motion failed, it seems to me, was a lack of public awareness of the problem. The Habitat School of Environment in Massachusetts produced a study for the Massachusetts and National Audubon Societies in February, 1972, entitled "De-Icing Salts and the Environment," which came up with some interesting findings.

The use of de-icing salts, sodium and calcium chloride, in the United States has increased 1800% since 1947, from less than half a million tons in 1947 to over 9 million tons in 1970. Projected usage during the winter of 1974-75 will total over 15 million tons. This increasing use of chlorides is primarily due to the increase in our desire for bare pavement for June road conditions in January. Salt does do the job most of the time. However, the detrimental side-effects include deterioration of concrete highway structures, corrosion of automobiles and shoe leather, chloride contamination of ground and surface water supplies, damage to roadside vegetation, and toxicity to fish and wildlife.

Many states are becoming concerned about these side effects. The towns of Burlington and Concord, Mass. have banned salt use completely.Several other Massachusetts towns are considering total or partial bans on chloride use.

Most of the sodium chloride that is used for de-icing purposes is mined from underground domestic deposits and is sold for about $10 to $15 dollars a ton delivered.

Sodium chloride acts by dissolving in water and lowering the freezing point of the resulting solution below that of pure water. As the salt goes into solution, a brine forms which spreads out in all directions, melting more snow and ice and breaking the bond between the ice and pavement.It works most effectively in the temperature range of 32 to 0 degrees Fahrenheit.

Calcium chloride is used much less and is sold for about $40-$47 a ton delivered. When it goes into solution, calcium chloride liberates heat and so is used on colder days.Usually a mixture of the two chlorides is used.

Salt is spread continually during a storm and it is not unusual for a given stretch of road to receive 3 or 4 applications of salt during a storm. Many towns spread it before a storm to melt snow upon contact.

A truck with a salt-spreader is used to distribute the salt.Regulators prevent the salt from being spread beyond the side of the road and also to prevent the salt from piling up when the truck stops.

The Salt Institute recommends applying about 1 ton of salt per two lane mile per storm. But, in practice, towns vary greatly in the amounts they choose to use. Eight towns in eastern Massachusetts during the1969-70 snow season with the same weather conditions applied salt in amounts from 8.5-55 tons per land mile.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimated that 25% of the salt washes away by surface runoff (potentially contaminating streams); 12% leaches through the soil (possibly damaging soil structure and contaminating ground water); 10% is removed through the air; and about 50% is removed by highway traffic (especially by retention on the automobile).

Corrosion

De-icing salts can, under certain conditions, contribute to the deterioration of highway structures, most notably concrete bridge decks.However, a direct correlation has not been conclusively found. Highway pavements (cement and asphalt) are not considered susceptible to salt-related damage.Several reports have been recorded of corrosion damage to underground power transmission lines, transformers, telephone cables, and water mains, due in part to high chloride concentrations in ground water near these utilities.

Although there is not much damage by salts to public works, there is quite a bit of damage to automobiles.Corrosion of steel parts involves the combination of iron with atmospheric oxygen, in the presence of moisture, and these factors can be present with or without the participation of road salt.Chlorides can and do play an important role in accelerating the corrosion process. Recent tests by the American Public Works Assoc. indicate that "up to 50% of vehicle corrosion can be attributed to de-icing salts in streets and highways."

Estimates of costs of corrosion vary widely, from $5 to $200 per year, with the most authoritative estimate, by the Society of Automotive Engineers, set at "about $100 a year for rust destruction." One cost estimate by the EPA for the corrosion of mufflers and tailpipes reaches "about $500 million annually" for the nation.

A spokesman for the U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Office of Defects Investigations, reports that the office has received numerous reports from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio and other states of corrosion so extensive that it has completely ruptured the frame rails of some 1965 Chevrolet automobiles. In Connecticut alone, 200 automobiles have had to be taken off the road for this problem.

When the enamel or lacquer body paint, which normally provides a highly protective bond, becomes chipped, steel becomes exposed to air and the corrosive process begins. Once started, the corrosion can spread beneath the remaining print film, lift it and expose the rusted metal.

While there exists extensive evidence that de-icing salts have an accelerating effect on the automobile corrosion process, and that the damages accrued are costly and possibly dangerous to the motorist, no data exist showing that corrosion can be successfully prevented.

Water Contamination

The most serious problem at present from salt pollution of water resources is contamination of groundwater and public water supplies. Lake concentrations of

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streuver...

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"collective conflict" or war on the Koster Site. During the first fourteen cultures, there was little violent death, but 25% of the last-culture (in 1,000 A.D.) died a violent death. "What are the prerequisites for warfare?" asked Streuver.

The Koster Expedition has developed several new techniques. Digging for artifacts results in "back-piles" of dirt. Traditionally, these have been removed with wheelbarrows, but Mr. Streuver decided to borrow a bull-dozer.

This was apparently the first time a bull-dozer was ever used as a major archaeological tool. "Here comes archaeology into the industrial era!" Streuver exclaimed.

Archaeology was brought into the industrial era in another way. At the beginning of the Koster Expedition, soil was brought up from the 29 feet deep holes by ropes and buckets. Today, however, they have a custom-built conveyor system so that "no human labor is involved."

The Koster Site workers made still another advance in methodology. Previously, dirt was sifted through screens. As a result, 2/5 of the artifacts were missed. Now the soil is put into washtubs which have their bottoms replaced with very fine screen. Students shake the tubs in the river so that the soil is dissolved and floats away, leaving only minute remains, useful for knowing what the various peoples ate.

Rain Problems

The major problem at the Koster Site has been rain. Streuver stated, "We lost 50% of the test squares" because of water causing the walls to cave in. He added, "The walls are safe until they fall," and that they can fall amazingly rapidly.

This water problem could be prevented by constructing a geodesic dome over the area. However, economic considerations have prevented this.

Another problem Streuver had last year was flooding. Because of the floods, there were three to seven feet of water in some of the Expedition's buildings. Thousands of artifacts were removed from the buildings just in time, before last year's floods.

Streuver does not expect any new problems with flooding. He explained that he now has 150,000 sand bags, and that he has alerted about 500,000 people to help in an emergency. He jokingly added, "We'll have a great orgy of levy-building."

St. Louis is also a threat to the dig. Until lately, its people have been kept away by the poor means of transportation between St. Louis and the Koster Site. Recently concluded feasibility studies were favorable on two bridges that would bring Kampsville within an hour's drive of St Louis. As a result, the area could become an ideal residential community for people who work in the city.

Streuver believes that "there may be some much earlier sites than the Koster Site, near Kampsville. He estimated that there are about 750 ancient sites in the area. If St. Louis does expand into this area, he is afraid that many archaeological artifacts will be destroyed.

Since archaeological sites usually belong to private people, the owner could legally destroy any site. Quail and pheasants cannot be shot because they are resources, but archaeological artifacts are not considered resources. "It's interesting how we define conservation." Streuver commented.

Middlebury Invited

Dr. Streuver invited Middlebury students to participate in the dig this summer. He mentioned some of the requirements for working at the site. He wants to know practical matters about the student, like "does he have claustrophobia?" or will he be able to go into a 24 foot deep hole?

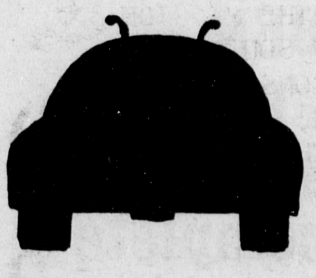
Streuver added that "hog-adaptation is a part of the story, too" since the site is on a farm with 3,000 hogs.

Streuver mentioned that when students ask him if they could make money in archaeology, he tells them that they "absolutely should go into another business." He has "never wanted to be anything else." He said that if someone wants to be an archaeologist, "he'll just do it!"

Before becoming an archaeologist, Dr. Streuver was a steel-worker, a cab-driver, and an art dealer.Since receiving his PhD at the University of Chicago, he has published many articles and lectured widely to publicize the Koster Expedition. Streuver has appeared on "What's my Line" and many television talk shows to get public support for his dig.

Lois Annich has received a Fellowship for a "Trial Year" in Seminary. The "Trial Year" is a competitive award sponsored by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc, The Andrew Mellon Foundation, and the Lutheran Church in America. The recipients are obliged to consider seriously the possibility of the ordained Protestant ministries.

Dick's



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salt are increasing, which could pose a threat to fish populations and to industrial use of water.The threat could also apply to rivers and streams.Given the increasing popularity of salt as a de-icing chemical, these problems are almost certain to become worse.

In 1971 Massachusetts used more than 200,000 tons of salt plus 6,000 tons of calcium chloride on its highways. The buildup of sodium and chloride in the water supplies of 63 Massachusetts communities has posed a health hazard to people on low salt or salt-free diets.People with heart trouble or kidney disease, pregnant women, and even people trying to lose weight have been advised to limit their salt intake.In affected areas, salt is in excess of 20 mg/qt. while limits for some patients are as low as 25-40mg/qt. per day.

De-icing salts removed from the road by surface runoff eventually either wash into streams or infiltrate the soil bordering the roadway.Once in the soil, salt can have damaging effects upon both the soil structure and the vegetation dependent upon it for growth.

The three most common constituents of de-icing salts, sodium, calcium, and chloride are naturally present in most northern soils.Calcium is essential to the growth and development of all plants. Some and perhaps all plants require trace amounts of chloride.Salt is only essential for a few plants but can benefit many. Under natural conditions, then, these elements have no adverse effects.

High concentrations of these salt ions can have direct toxic effects on plants and contribute to injury in a number of indirect ways.

Sodium, calcium, and chloride ions contribute to the total salinity of soil water and thereby exert an effect on plants. Salinity causes interference with the mechanism whereby a plant absorbs moisture from the soil. Soil water enters the plant root through a membrane across which an osmotic pressure differential is maintained. The flow of higher salt concentration and, therefore, incresing salinity in the soil makes it more difficult for water to be taken in by the plant.

Another effect of de-icing salts on vegetation is toxicity of specific ions within plant tissues.Uptake of salt ions is largely by root absorption, but leaves and shoots can also take in ions. Excessive chloride, which has been found to exert a toxic effect on plants, is evidenced by its accumulation in the leaves and causing leaf burn and shoot-tip die-back particularly in woody plants.

Excess salts can also lead to nutrient deficiencies in some plants. Sodium, possibly through ion antagonism, has suppressed the uptake of patassium, calcium, magnesium, all essential nutrients. It is also possible that the presence of chloride ions depresses the uptake of nutrient ions.

Kills Vegetation

There is considerable agreement that salt can kill roadside vegetation. An investigation of 550 roadside maples in New Hampshire showed that maple decline, apparently due to severe salt injury, is limited to the immediate roadside and its drainage area. Higher than normal sodium levels were recovered from leaves and twigs of trees growing within the windrow of plowed snow.Soluble salts in maple sap were also higher than normal in the area.Another study of 142 New Hampshire roadside maples indicated that trees along salted state roads are much less vigorous than trees along unsalted town roads.

A study of roadside sugar maples in Connecticut reported that there are detrimental effects of chloride de-icing salts on roadside sugar maples. It was found that tissue concentrations of sodium and chloride increase with increasing exposure to roadside drainage and exposed trees generally exhibit more symptoms of declining vigor and contain lower concentrations of some essential nutrients in their tissue.

The overall effect most likely to occur first is a growth depression, then leaf burn followed by shoot die-back, and if sufficiently severe, eventual death. Sublethal salt doses may cause plants to become more generally susceptible to disease, and salt changes in soils and vegetation may more subtly, but more importantly, be affecting entire natural eco-systems.

Different species of plants range from highly salt-sensitive to highly salt tolerant. Trees and woody plants are in general more sensitive than herbaceous plants, particularly grasses. Salt-intolerant species include: bosswood, shagbark, hickory, American elm, red maple, white pine, ironwood, hemlock, sugar maple, speckled alder, and red pine.

Many factors have been suggested as contributing to the decline of roadside trees including soil compaction, air pollution, and drought, and each additional form of stress has a synergistic effect when combined with other forms. De-icing salts, therefore, can be considered more damaging rather than less so, because they constitute an added burden to trees already under the accumulated stresses of the harsh roadside environment.

While the costs of tree death, removal, and replacement may be attributed to aiding automobile owners, those costs are borne by landowners, both as intangible losses of amenities and as economic losses in property values, and property taxes devoted to tree removal and replacement.

Salt affects mammals through ingestion, and fish by interfering with their osmotic balance. The harmful and lethal effects of salt on freshwater fish are due to the raised osmotic pressure on the gills, which results from the higher salt concentrations in their aqueous environment.

Salt has positive effects (ie, lowering accident rates) on immediate icy road conditions when it is applied, but "residual" negative effects (raising the accident rate) when it is applied on clear roads.

Critics of salting note that "bare pavement" cleared of snow and ice by salt may actually maintain a thin, slippery film, created by the remaining salt's attracting or retaining moisture, which represents a hidden hazard to traffic. Motorists, critics contend, may be given "a false sense of security" by the pavement which appears to be as dry and safe as dry, unsalted summer pavements, leading to increased speed and carelessness.Also salt spray can create a semi-opaque, white film on the windshield which can substantially reduce visibility and may contribute to accidents in this way.

Burlington, Mass, which discontinued road salting in 1970, experienced a reduction in total accidents from 1061 to 989 in 1970 according to the Burlington Traffic Division.

Dr. Julian A. Waller, Professor of Community Medicine at the University of Vermont, and head of a highway safety testing program of Vermont, describes "a frustrating literature search" in conjunction with the Federal Highway Administration, in which several hundred papers concerning the rationale behind salting were collected. In literature published by the industry's Salt Institute to support the connection between salting and highway safety, Waller found a disturbing amount of "statistical juggling." Waller did note, however, that "it is of much more than passing interest" that according to **Accident Facts** (National Safety Council), from 1956 to 1970 there had been no change in the proportion of all crashes, injury crashes and fatal crashes that occurred on roads covered with snow and ice despite the fact that since 1966 the total usage of salt has increased several fold in the 33 states that carry out salting. On the basis of this research, Waller concluded that "any assumption that salting increases safety in winter driving is highly premature.

Alternatives

What alternatives are there? Any of the four variables interacting to create hazardous and inconvenient roads — snow and ice, the automobile, the roadway, and the driver — could be treated, designed, or otherwise manipulated to affect te status of the problem.

There are five criteria for the ideal de-icing agent.These are: that it effectively melt ice, frost and snow at low cost, and it must not create a slippery pavement surface, damage air-entrained concrete, corrode steel, or be toxic or degrade the environment. All the possible chemical alternatives to salt are less economical and most have undesirable environmental side-effects. So the answer does not lie in chemicals.

In the past, highway maintenance departments generally depended heavily on abrasives in their snow treatment programs. There is no temperature barrier in their effectiveness as there is with salts. They are used to increase traction and are most effective on hard-packed snow or icy surfaces. The major disadvantage of abrasives are that they have no snow melting properties, and they must be continually applied during a storm.Sand, the most common abrasive, is comparatively inexpensive and does not damage roadside vegetation.

Another alternative is the use of modern, interchangeable attachments to snow plows. Front end loaders, blowers, rubber plow blades, steel blades, and melters could all be utilized to clear hard-packed snow and ice.

Economics of Salting

Now, for the economics of salting. The types of costs accruing to snow and ice control fall into two classifications: direct costs (materials, equipment, and labor), and indirect costs, those having impact on the larger community. Burlington, Mass. saved $ 26,000 in direct costs during the first year of not using salt.

For indirect costs a detailed analysis of comparative costs of a complete sanding program and a complete salting program for Idaho State Highways provided a cost/benefit analysis.It included all direct costs and added a low estimate for corrosion ($5/yr/vehicle) and property damage due to accidents. Sand was calculated to reduce accidents by 60%, and salt by 75%, on the assumption (questionable in light of known accident figures) that salt provided better accident prevention because of faster application time and better traction.Even so, salting was estimated to have a cost/benefit ratio of 2.5,while sanding was estimated at 2.81, a sizable difference favoring sand.

But the residents of Middlebury voted for salting.Did they really know what they were voting for? For that matter does anybody know what they are voting for? You'd think that if people didn't understand something they'd vote against it.

Tom Plumb was elected to the Vermont Association of Railroad Passengers' Board of Directors on March 2nd. The Association is now working on the restoration of rail passenger service up the west side of Vermont, and was instrumental in restoring the Montrealer on the east side of the state.

Saturday, March 16, marks the arrival of Environmental Quality's semi-annual Blackout Dance. The dance will feature "The Bad World," a soul, steel band from New York City and "Ike and the Drummers." It will be held in Johnson. Admission is $1.00. Please blackout the campus and come to the dance.

Red Letter Dates

This week's environmental red letter dates will cover March 15 to March 22.

On March 15, 1970, between 800 and 1,000 gallons of 8% cyanide solution were discharged into Ludington, Michigan's sewer system when electrolytic action ate a hole in a 12, 000 gallon tank at the Strait's Steel and Wire Co.Discharge from Ludington's Sewage Treatment Plant flows into Lake Michigan.

On March 16, 1970, nine Louisiana shrimp fishermen filed a class action suit seeking $75 million damages against Chevron Oil Co.because of oil slicks in the Gulf of Mexico.Also on this date President Nixon signed a bill establishing a commission on Population Growth and the American Future to study the "highly explosive" population problem in the U.S. and the world.Two years later he ignored the report's findings because the commission called for the liberalization of state abortion laws among other things.

On March 17, 1970, the N.Y. state senate voted 31-26 to give N.Y. the most liberal abortion law in the nation.The decision is now to be up to the woman and her doctor. There are no residency requirements.

On March 18, 1967, the Torrey Canyon oil tanker cracked up off the coast of England and on March 18, 1971, the House voted 215-204 against continued funding of the supersonic transport.

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission accused the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District of keeping the water level in the Everglades so high that wildlife was being destroyed on March 19, 1970.

The first alternating current transmission and distribution system was built by George Westinghouse in Great Barrington, Mass, and it went into operation on March 20, 1886.

On March 21, 1968, the San Rafael Wilderness in California was added to the National Wilderness Preservation System (142,722 acres) by the U.S. Forest Service. On March 21, 1972, a North Caroline judge enjoined the Soil Conservation Service from continuing its channelization of Chicod Creek until it provided an environmental impact statement on the project.The case could affect hundreds of other channelization projects across the country.

Transportation Secretary John Volpe announced on March 22, 1972, the award of the first major industry contract for the Climatic Impact Assessment Program to determine the possible environmental effects of projected high altitude aircraft. The study will be used to predict changes in the upper atmosphere due to engine exhausts of subsonic and supersonic airplanes.The contract went to none other than Lockheed.

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amendments...

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automatically initiate these changes, however. It has simply given the legislature the power to introduce these changes if it desires to do so at some future time.

Bringing the state constitution into line with state law and the national amendment, Proposal VII gave the right of majority to eighteen year olds.Since 1971, eighteen year olds in Vermont have been considered adults, and as such, have had all adult rights, including the right to vote. The recently passed national amendment granted eighteen year olds the right to vote in national elections. In this "housekeeping" measure which could not have been introduced earlier due to the time-lock, Vermont brought its constitution into conformity with national precedent and eliminated the discrepancy between the Vermont law and its constitution.

Heretofore, if the challenge had arisen, the law granting the 18-20 year olds the right to vote was in violation of the state constitution.

The other so-called "housekeeping" change was Proposal X, which called for a reapportionment of the Vermont legislature every eight years and dropped the minimum age requirement for the state Senate from 30 to 25.This proposal is also a matter of **ex post facto** policy, since the practice which this proposal outlines has been procedure in the state for several years now.

Previously, Vermont had been on a one town-one vote policy. This necessarily granted unequal representation among Vermont's towns, with their wide ranging populations, and hence violated the national principle of one man-one vote. The State realized that such a practice would probably be ruled unconstitutional if a case were presented to the Supreme Court, so it reapportioned itself according to districts, with proportional representation and reduced its members to 150. Hence, this polciy has also been acting in violation of the state constitution due to the time-lock.

The vote last Tuesday was the culmination of the consitutional amending process which began more than two years ago when the proposals were first presented. Of the dozen or so original proposals, only Proposals I, III, V , VII, and X were, according to procedure, passed by a two-thirds vote in the Senate and a majority in the House the first year and a majority again in both houses the succeeding year.

The four proposals which were finally ratified become effective immediately. Proposal I, while it did not pass, received fairly wide-spread official support, and if official enthusiasm can be sustained, may appear once again before the voters in 1978.

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WRMC Special Programming Schedule for March 14-20

Thursday, March 14

6:30-7:00: German Show
7:30-8:30: Firing Line with ex-Attorney General Elliot Richardson

Friday , March 17

7:30-8:00 : "An Evening With ...Marvel Comics Author Stan Lee"
10:00-11:00 : The National Lampoon Radio Hour

Sunday, March 17

4:00-10:00 : Jazz Shows

Monday, March 18

6:30-7:00 : Washington Window (Guest to be announced)
7:30-8:00 : Jazz Revisited, "Renditions of the classic **China Boy**"
8:00-9:00 : Music Special of the Week, "Music of the Middle East"
9:00-10:00 : The National Lampoon Radio Hour

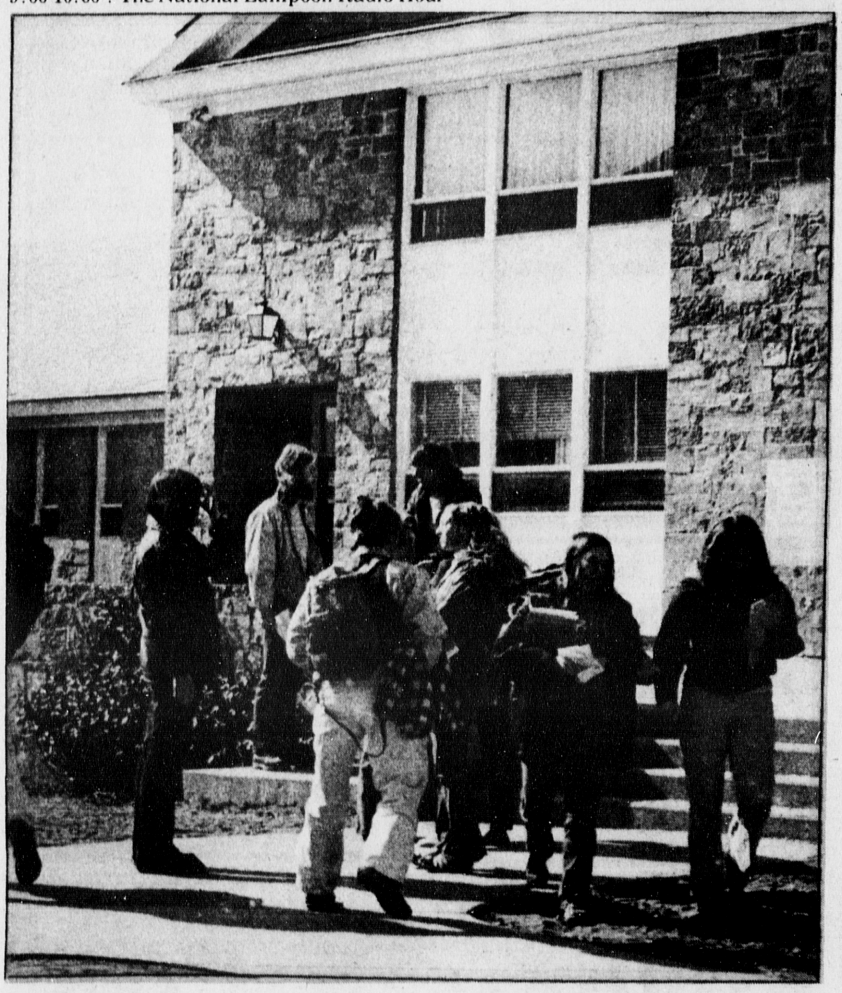
10:00-11:00 : WRMC Mystery Theater: "Mr. and Mrs. North in **Honey Jones** and Miss Pinkerton Inc.
Tuesday, March 19

6:30-7:00 : French Show
7:30-8:30 : Black Women's World, "Black Women and Women's Liberation"

Wednesday, March 20

6:30-7:00 : Radio Smithsonian, "New Perceptions in Music"
7:30-8:30 : Lecture Series, "James Hightower speaking on 'Has the Agricultural Revolution Gone Too Far' (Agribusiness in America)"

At 7:20 and 10:20 each morning, Monday through Friday, WRMC presents its new 5 minute news analysis feature entitled "Newsbreak" with Jay Hulme and Chris Graff



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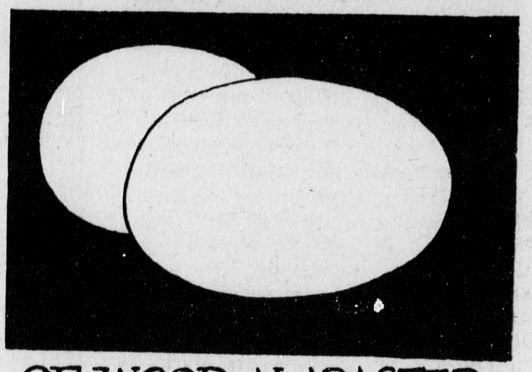

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intramurals

By DAVID MINOT

Hockey

The 1974 Intramural Hockey Playoffs were completed last week and the play was typically highly competitive.

In the semi-finals of the combined "A" and "B" Divisions Playoffs, ASP I defeated KDR I 4-0 to become a finalist team. Andy Jackson scored two goals; other scores came from George Creamer and Eric Gutterson. Slug netminder Nick Lagadinos got the shutout.

KDR I, the only "B" Division team to make the semi-finals, earned the right to play Slug by downing Ind. Red of the "A" Division 3-2 in overtime. Mark Patlovich (2 goals) and Bruce Burdette scored for KDR, while Ind. Red's Clarke struck twice in a losing cause. Goaltenders Mark Uppendahl (KDR) and Brian Lewis (Ind. Red) both turned in outstanding performances.

On the other half of the draw, Sig-Ep I downed DU I to become the other finalist. Goals for Sig-Ep I were by Craig Severance, Cammy Brown, Jim Lawrence, Peter Barnett, Rich Schnier, and Woody Ladd. DU's Tim Burditt was the lone DU player to put the puck past Sig-Ep Goaltender Glenn "Gondo" Dellaire.

The finals promised to be a close and extremely well played contest, and those who attended would agree that Slug's 2-1, come from behind victory over Sig-Ep was just that. Unquestionably these two teams were the best in Intramural Hockey, with no "weak spots" to be found on either team. Rich Shnier struck first for Sig-Ep, as he lifted a Woody Ladd drop-pass into the upper left hand corner of the net. Slug answered quickly however; Chuck Brakely stuffed the puck through in a scramble for the rebound from a shot by Charlie Jackson.

Later Muddy Waters hit on a picturebook goal as he rammed home a "weak side" shot just before the close of the first half. He was set up beautifully on passes by George Creamer and Chuck Brakely. The 2-1 half-time lead remained intact through the second half, as goalies Nick Lagadinos and Gondo Dellaire turned away numerous shots. Slug failed to hit the open net in the tense closing seconds of the game, but nonetheless came out on top to repeat as champions.

In the consolation game, KDR I again surprised everyone with their hard hitting and unrestrained hustling as they downed DU I 5-2. The win gave KDR third place overall. Goals for KDR were by Nat Earle (2), Dave Uyrus, Mark Patlovich, and Paul Viani. Gary Bleakley and Joe Corbett accounted for DU's tallies.

In the "C" Division Playoffs, DU II went all the way, but not before playing several extended contests. In the semi-finals they battled to a 6-5, six overtimes upset over first seeded KDR II. Mike O'Neill scored four times for DU, and Kevin Hundley added two. Goals for KDR II were by Tom O'Connor (4) and Bill O'Hare.

The finals put DU II against Stewart. Netminders Buddy Chambers (DU) and Stan Kosowski kept the score down to 1 all at the end of regulation play. Ron Gauthier scored for DU, and Mike Norris hit one for Stewart. The game remained tied for three full overtimes; DU's Mike O'Neill finally resolved the contest in the fourth overtime with a game winning sudden-death goal to give DU II a 2-1 victory.

Basketball

In Intramural Basketball last week, in the "A" Division league leading ASP I (10-0) was idle last week. Second place DU I (10-1) won a crucial game by defeating Ind. I (7-3) 43-36. Leading scorers for DU were Kevin Hundley (13 points), Gary Bleakley (10), Charlie Jacoby (9), and Calvin Johnson (8). Al Turner lead the scoring for Ind. I with ten points.

In the "B" Division, league leading Independent IV (9-0) was idle. Faculty-Staff and Ind. IV remain tied for second with 8-1 records. Faculty-Staff rolled over Ind. VII 60-23. High scorer for the Faculty was Mr. Hindley with 19 points, followed by Messrs. Bell and Sundheim with 14 points each.

Ind. VI slipped past Chi Psi 40-31 with a well balanced scoring attack.

Bowling

In Intramural Bowling, ASP continues to lead the way at 18-0. They are followed by Zeta Psi II (12-3), KDR I (14-4), and Ind. A (16-5). Slug has the high team series

Looking at individual bowlers, Joe Gigante still has the high game score at 219 pins, and the high series at 376 pins. Paul Tierney has the high average at 160 pins. Second and third high games were bowled by John Garrett (210) and Bob Basco (209). Second and third high series have been bowled by Phil Verre (373) and Paul Tierney (366). John Garrett trails Paul Tierney in the high average category by two pins at 158.

Please Note:

Volleyball entry blanks are now available in the front lobby of the field house. They must be filled out and returned to the Director of Intramurals no later than March 18. Practice games will be held on March 20, and the regular season will begin after Easter Break.

Intramural Skiing has been tentatively cancelled due to lack of snow

There will be an Intramural Swim meet after vacation.

Information concerning Intramural team tennis, badminton, and softball will be available before vacation.

faculty meeting...

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According to the new system, a student's grade-point average, rather than rank in class, would remain the basis for the determination of graduation honors. The faculty passed the recommendation unanimously.

At the close of the meeting, there was some discussion on the relative ease with which students were able to get on the Dean's list. There seemed to be a feeling that Dean's list was no longer much of an

honor, as at least half the student body was on it. Professor Gleason (Chemistry) suggested that the Dean of Students review the requirements for Dean's list

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town meeting...

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amendment, or to vote on it immediately without further debate. The "ayes" won, almost unanimously.

The assembly voted down the amendment to the amendment.

There was further discussion over the question, "Do you mean by 'fees', 'fines'?" Mr. Sperry responded, "I can't answer your question because there's no experience as to how much it (operation and maintenance) would cost."

A motion passed to vote on the amendment without further debate, and the amendment was defeated.

A motion to call off debate on Article 4, itself, followed. This motion passed. The article which had just been debated, stripped of amendments, then came to a vote. It passed. After the vote, a large portion of those attending the meeting left.

The dog pound, however, was by no means the only article to draw extensive debate.

Other Articles Considered

The first article in the Warning was "To act upon the reports of the Town officers as submitted by the auditors." Conversation began as Mr. Edward "Pete" Gipson rose to question several deletions in the Town Report. He claimed, "I don't believe I need a microphone," and proceeded to explain that he disliked the omission of a delinquent tax list. He added, "I paid my taxes so my name would not appear on this list." He also questioned the brevity of the Town Clerk and Treasurer's report, and commented on the missing $876.

Gipson received the answer that the deletions in the Report had been made as a "judgment decision" on the part of the Board of Auditors and some Town officials.

The voters accepted the article after brief discussion of the price of the Town audit.

The second article asked if the Town would approve a 1974 budget of $838, 000 with $525, 000 to be raised in taxes and with "the tax rate to be determined by the Selectmen."

Town Manager Crawford rose to discuss the proposed budget, noting that "there is a substantial increase here." He explained various budgetary changes. He concluded, "That's an awfully fast review of an awful lot of money."

Crawford then fielded a series of questions, dealing with last year's surplus of funds in the Water Department and the equality of the Town's receipts and dispersals. He explained some of the budgetary confusion, saying that he had "some questions" about what the Auditors did with some accounts.

Debate continued, with Moderator Ketcham once interrupting, "I'm sorry, only one can talk at a time."

Mr. Robert Gleason rose, and complained, "We're being asked to approve a budget without any idea of how much this will actually cost in terms of an individual's taxes." Mr. Crawford answered that before April 1, it is impossible to provide more than a "guestimate" of what taxes will actually be.

Against Salting

Mr. Clagett then stated that he would like to make an amendment to the budget. He recommended adding $ 3, 000 to the allocations for sanding supplies and equipment, and $5, 000 to snow plowing and removal salaries, and reducing the allocation for salting by $8, 000.

The motion was seconded by a student, after one person shouted, "Is this man a voter?"

In discussion of the amendment, Ms. Lynnette Anderson spoke against the use of salt, which she said, "all ends up in Lake Champlain, where it's quite destructive."

Selectman Cone answered, "There's a time definitely, when we have to salt."

When it came to a vote, the amendment was defeated.

Discussion on the Route Seven Water-Line followed, with Selectmen George Foster and Karl Neuse presenting the Town's position. Mr. Neuse explained that there have been three Selectmen's discussions of the water-line funds. He said that the Town may have to take over the Line, as it is not now collecting enough money from those who own property on it.

The second article then came to a vote. "The ayes have it," called Mr. Ketcham. "You have adopted article two."

Revenue Sharing

Article 3 dealt with revenue sharing. It asked if the Town would allow the Selectmen to spend the approximately $137, 000 it will gain through the Federal Revenue Sharing Program "to provide a portion of services and improvements outlined in the 1975 General Fund Budget?"

The discussion began as Mr. Gipson rose, and addressed a question ("to anybody that can answer it,") on whether revenue sharing funds would be used for capital improvements.

Selectman Margaret Martin explained that if a Town uses Revenue Sharing funds for capital improvements, it must adhere to a certain federally-set wage standards. She said that to avoid having to do this, the Town put the Revenue Sharing money into various areas where it could be legally used, and put other money into capital improvements.

Ms. Martin also mentioned that the Town had an extra $1,000 of Revenue - Sharing money. She stated that the Addison County Community Action Group used for sidewalk construction. He said he was considering making an amendment to this effect.

Selectman Paul Carrara answered that the Town could not now "come up with" money for a reflector, and the matter was dropped.

There were several brief questions, asking for more detailed explanations of Revenue Sharing items. One man asked if Article 2 would have to be reconsidered in order to amend Article 3, and Mr. Crawford answered that this was not necessary.

In the vote, the assembly chose to accept Article 3 as amended.

The next article to receive extensive discussion was Article 10, "Will the Town vote to divide any National Forestry money equally between the highways and the schools?" Mr. William Collins said the "schools seem to have all the money they need," and recommended giving all National Forestry money to the highways.

Town Attorney Sperrry answered that it was required that the money be divided between the highways and schools in some way, although it did not have to be done equally. Collins proposed an amendment that the Town allocate 99% of the money to the highways, and 1% to the schools. Asked for his reason, he remarked that he felt the schools have received all the money they have requested.

photo by dave cote

Observers, including several college students, on the bleachers.

had said it did not need the $1, 000 dollars the Town had allocated to it.

Town Manager Crawford commented that there was no assurance that the various areas would receive the exact amounts they are listed to receive in the Revenue Sharing statement, as the Town does not yet know the exact amount of interest it will receive.

After further brief discussion, the Moderator recognized Mr. William Jansen, who stated, "I'm concerned about that thousand dollars. What are you going to do with it?" Mr. Crawford explained that it would be "appropriated" for some other Revenue Sharing item.

Jansen made an amendment, which was seconded, to allocate the extra $1, 000 to the Addison County Youth Service Center. Mr. Crawford began a complicated explanation of why this might not be possible, as receipts must equal expenditures.

Ms. Betty Nuovo stated that no change in total expenditure was involved, as the $1, 000 was being taken from elsewhere in the budget. "I stand completely corrected," Crawford responded, as the crowd applauded. Ms. Nuovo added that the Youth Center has provided a great service to the community, and her comments drew further applause.

The amendment came to a vote, and was accepted resoundingly.

Seymour St. Improvements

Mr. Murray Dry asked about proposed expenditures to improve Seymour Street, suggesting that money be used to erect a reflector on Exchange Street before being

The amendment was defeated, and the original article passed.

Accounting System

Mr. William Everett began discussion of Article 12: "Will the Town vote to install and maintain a uniform system of accounting and reporting as established by the Auditor of Accounts ...?" by requesting an explanation. Mr. Crawford answered that a statute requires that this item appear on the Warning every two years. He said the system was developed by a state auditor in order to put all towns on the same accounting procedure. He mentioned that some parts of the proposal could be expensive to institute.

Crawford said the item was not accepted when it appeared on the Warning two years ago. He added that he was against the system then, but that the Town now has more accounting equipment and is, already, instituting parts of the system which professionals feel are most important.

Crawford stated that he has talked with town managers who use the system, and they like it. He remarked, "I think it looks like a darned good system to work with."

One man wished to know "the implications of either supporting or defeating" the article. Mr. Carrara stated that he favored the system, as it would help to compare Middlebury with other towns across the state.

Mr. Everett said that the new system appeared to have advantages, especially, "relative to the problems the Town has had with its bookkeeping, or well, with whatever." He recommended, however, amending the article by adding the words "as determined to be applicable to the Town of Middlebury by their Board of Selectmen."

A man stated he was "still a little uncomfortable with the ambiguity" surrounding the article. He asked if this accounting plan could still be adopted if the article were defeated. Mr. Crawford responded that, "If you vote 'yes' you're basically doing what the Selectmen are headed for anyway."

Someone wondered if it were permissible to amend a State statute. Sperry answered, "I don't think there's any legal problem there."

A motion was made and passed to cut off debate on the article. The voters accepted Article 12 as amended.

Article 13 was simply, "To transact any other business proper to be done."

Delinquent Tax List

Mr. Gipson presented a motion to instruct the Auditors to publish the minutes of the previous Town Meeting and any special Town Meetings, a narrative concerning all capital improvements accomplished during the past year, and a delinquent tax list in the next year's Town Report.

Mr. Crawford suggested publishing an abridged set of minutes, in the interest of space. Mr. Sperry stated it might be better to omit the delinquent tax list.

Mr. Gipson agreed with the idea of abbreviating the minutes. He said, however, that there was a reason to publish the tax list, which was to "burn" people if they have not paid.

One man made an amendment to the motion, eliminating publication of the tax list. This was defeated.

Mr. Neuse moved to amend the motion, requiring publication of "an audited" delinquent tax list. The motion, with the amendment, was accepted.

Discussion continued on the subjects of the Route Seven water-line and the Town's committment of funds to the Industrial Park development.

Mr. Chandler made a motion to allow all candidates in the following day's election to rise and give their names. This was done. As the last candidate finished speaking, a dog in the auditorium began to bark. The approximately 125 people still at the meeting dissolved in laughter.

In the course of the meeting, all other articles were accepted with little or no discussion. These articles authorized the Town to: "collect 1974 taxes by its treasurer;" collect taxes in installments in 1975; make these taxes due on July 1, and November 1, 1975; levy an interest on delinquent taxes of "1% per month of fraction thereof;" make poll taxes due on July 30, 1974; and expend at least "$50 per mile for each mile of Class 1, 2, 3, Town Highway funds from the State of Vermont."

The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 pm.

Vestiges of Democracy

Town meetings are one of the last instances of pure democracy remaining in the United States. Every voter is permitted to attend the meeting, voice his or her opinion, and suggest amendments to the articles.

Once he arrives at the meeting, the voter's name is checked off on a master list, and he is then allowed to sit within a roped group of seats, separating him from the non-voting spectators.

The Town Meeting is an important forum. However, according to a pamphlet published by the Vermont League of Cities and Towns, distributed at the Middlebury meeting, "Town meetings are in jeopardy ...This is happening even though in 1960, a Rockefeller Panel Commission Report declared town meetings are, 'indelible parts of the democratic creed.' "

The pamphlet went on to quote the Rockefeller report: "The ordinary man may or may not be the best judge of his own interests, but if he does not exercise effective authority over matters that are in his immediate range of interest and competence, he may be a well-tended animal, but he will not be a free man."

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